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LONG CONFLICT IN SENATE EXPECTED ON RESERVATIONS

Mr. La Follette Moves to Strike Out Labor Provisions in Treaty and Mr. Lodge Will Ask Omission of Shantung Clauses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The leaders on both sides of the fight over the Treaty and the League of Nations in the United States Senate were getting ready yesterday to settle down for a three weeks' battle on the program of reservations which now confronts the Administration forces as the most formidable bulwark which they have hitherto been called upon to attack.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader, indicated last night that they foresaw a prolonged and bitter conflict, which would keep the Senate hard at work for three or four weeks at least. Only three textual amendments offered by individual senators remain to be disposed of, all the committee amendments being now out of the way. The defeat of these three today is expected, unless, as yesterday, the Senate side-tracks all other business for the consideration of the impending coal strike.

Pending Amendments

The pending amendments relate to the Labor provisions of the Treaty, the Shantung affair and the proposal for a referendum by the people before any country which is a member of the League of Nations goes to war.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, moved yesterday to strike from the Treaty Part 13, which covers the Labor clauses.

Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, who foresees danger in the Labor provisions of the Treaty, joined the Wisconsin Senator in his fight to have them stricken out, and will submit a series of amendments covering the Labor clauses as soon as the La Follette amendment is disposed of.

Announcement was made by Majority Leader Lodge yesterday that he will make one more effort to retrieve the decision of the Peace Conference in regard to the Shantung question. He will move to strike out all the provisions relating to Shantung. The first amendment on this matter substituted China for Japan. The Massachusetts Senator said he had no hope that the new amendment would be carried, but said he desired to have the Senate once more on record.

The third remaining textual change was offered by Thomas P. Gore (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, and provides for a referendum by the people of any country before going to war to carry out the awards and the decisions of the League of Nations.

Long Fight Over Reservations

"The fight over reservations will be longer than I had expected," said Senator Hitchcock last night. "Undoubtedly the right of the Senate to consider reservations in committee of the whole, where the Treaty now is, will be questioned, and there will probably be a long parliamentary discussion on that point before the reservations are actually taken up for consideration."

"Undoubtedly there will be a general agreement to break precedent and consider reservations in the committee of the whole. Hereafter, only amendments have been considered in the committee of the whole by the Senate. But the reservations question in this Treaty is important and they might be brought up in committee of the whole."

Senator Lodge admitted that, in all previous cases, the Senate has considered only amendments. Any decision of the presiding officer against considering reservations until after the Treaty has been reported to the Senate as a whole, however, could be overridden by a majority vote of the Senate, he asserted, and the Republican leader added that he could control the necessary votes.

No White House Visit at Present

Senator Hitchcock, when asked when he intends to go to the White House to confer with President Wilson, now that the "bridge of reservations" has been reached, said he would not consult the President "for some time."

The Senate will have approximately 50 reservations to consider after the amendments have been disposed of. The Foreign Relations Committee has reported 14 and will report another one embracing the Johnson amendment.

In addition to the committee reservations, senators have offered reservations. Senator Hitchcock will present a series of interpretative reservations which he will ask to have adopted separate from the resolution of ratification.

Senator Lodge said yesterday that he does not anticipate much of a contest over the condition reported by the committee with its reservations, that they be affirmatively accepted by three of the great powers,

TROOPS FIRE ON CROWD IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Reports from Cairo, Egypt, indicate that the demonstrations which have been a regular feature in Alexandria on Fridays, took on a more serious aspect on Friday last, the crowd being eventually fired on by the British troops. Disorders also occurred on Saturday and Sunday.

A railway strike was to have occurred at midnight on Saturday, but on Saturday only the signal men and some other elements had struck. On Sunday night the traffic was practically normal, although the situation had possibly not been stabilized.

BREWERS CONTINUE DRY LAW ATTACK

Suits Begun in New York to Enjoin Enforcement of War-Time Prohibition—Review by Supreme Court to Be Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—While attorneys for the brewers were filing suit for an injunction restraining federal officials from carrying out the provisions of the Volstead law yesterday, the government brought suits against several of the saloon men arrested in raids Wednesday night, seeking to enjoin them from carrying on their business as public nuisances.

For the Jacob Ruppert Corporation, attorneys went into the United States District Court and filed suit for an injunction against Francis J. Caffey, United States District Attorney, and Richard McElligott, deputy collector of internal revenue. If granted, the injunction would permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer. The suit is based on the claim that the War-Time Prohibition Act is unconstitutional and should not be enforced until passed upon by the Supreme Court.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said: "While the league would not be willing, by advocating it, to assume responsibility for the moral ruin that will be caused by the excesses indulged in by the wets if the President abrogates the War-Prohibition Act before the amendment goes into effect, the league will derive considerable philosophic consolation from the fact that that kind of a situation would help reconcile even the wets to the amendment."

"President Wilson, in dealing with the coal strike, said the war emergency is not over, but in dealing with prohibition said it is. This inconsistency has not hurt prohibition, for the people had a remedy through the action of Congress, but it has hurt the executive influence in dealing with the coal strike, which is sincerely to be regretted."

"If the veto was part of an effort of Mr. Tumulty and others to rally wet Republicans in the large cities to carry enough large Republican states like New York to elect a wet Democratic nullificationist to the presidency in 1920, they will find that the American Nation not only has no intention of going on a nullification spree, but will deal summarily with those who try it."

The Society of Restaurateurs was expected to bring suit, attacking the constitutionality of the Volstead Act, and it is understood that similar actions are to begin in other states.

Veto Motive Assailed

New Jersey Senator Declares Aid to Democratic Party Was Intended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An alleged political motive in the veto of the prohibition enforcement bill has been brought to light by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R), United States Senator from New Jersey, who declared yesterday that it had been brought about through the efforts of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, as his contribution to the New Jersey political campaign, now nearing its close.

The New Jersey Senator did not accuse the President of consciously using the veto to help the Democratic Party in New Jersey, but said that "owing to his condition, the burden of decision was placed on the Cabinet, and possibly upon Mr. Tumulty."

"No greater misfortune could come to this country at this critical juncture," said Senator Frelinghuysen, "than opening the doors of the saloon and hotel bars in the next 60 to 90 days. We have a great steel strike still unsettled, and fortunately there has been no great violence perpetrated."

"The question of prohibition is settled. It has been written into the Constitution, and is the organic law of the land. The constitutional amendment has been ratified by 45 states in the Union. The present issue before the people is not whether prohibition is wise, or unwise. That has been disposed of. The sole question now pending is whether New Jersey is going to elect Mr. Edwards as chief executive when he openly states he intends to try and suspend the Constitution of the United States; that he is going to be a law breaker. That is what Mr. Edwards intimates, if I read his public speeches and statements correctly."

GERMAN ARMISTICE VIOLATIONS SHOWN

Marshal Foch Presents to Supreme Council Military Report—Attention of Germany to Be Called to Clauses Violated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Marshal Foch presented to the Supreme Council yesterday a military report on Germany's violations of the armistice, such as the sinking of the surrendered fleet at Scapa Flow, the belligerency of General von der Goltz in the Baltic states, the protracted delays in the evacuation of occupied territory, the failure to turn over to the Allies the locomotives, freight cars and agricultural machinery specified in the armistice agreement, the delay in returning the works of art stolen by the Germans from France and Belgium, Germany's sales of aeroplanes and aircraft material, and her non-delivery of the specified number of ships, several still being at South American ports and others being vessels in Dutch ports which were transferred to Holland at the outbreak of the war. Other reports on the financial and naval standards were also presented.

The council, which was presided over by Mr. Clemenceau, decided to call Germany's attention once more to the clauses of the armistice which have been violated and to take measures in consequence. The council approved the report of the Commission on Polish Affairs that no election should take place in Upper Silesia before the arrival of the international plebiscite commission.

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Text of German Note

Invitation to Neutrals to Participate in Blockade of Bolshevik Russia

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The text of the note sent by Marshal Foch to General Nudant for transmission to the German Government, inviting Germany to participate in the blockade of Bolshevik Russia, is similar to that sent to the neutral states with the exception of the last paragraph. The note follows:

"The President of the Peace Conference has been requested by the conference to inform the neutral governments of a decision taken by the Supreme Council of the allied and associated powers in regard to economic pressure which is to be exerted on Bolshevik Russia."

"The German Government is asked to take measures similar to those indicated."

"The avowed hostility of the Bolsheviks toward all governments and their international program of revolution which they are spreading abroad constitute grave danger for the national security of all powers. Every increase of strength of the Bolsheviks would increase the danger and would be contrary to the desire of all peoples who are seeking to reestablish peace and social order."

Request Made of Neutrals

"It is in this spirit that the allied and associated governments, after studying the commercial relations with Bolshevik Russia, find these relations, indeed, could only be effected through the agency of the chiefs of the Bolshevik Government, who, disposing at will of the products and resources which would thereby bring them, would thereby achieve considerable increase in their tyrannical strength, which they are exercising over the Russian populations."

"Under these conditions the allied and associated governments request the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Spanish, Swiss, Mexican, Chilean, Argentinian, Colombian, and Venezuelan governments to be good enough to make an immediate agreement with them in measures to prevent their nationals from engaging in any commerce with Bolshevik Russia, and to assure that this policy will be rigorously executed."

Refusal of Clearance Papers

"To refuse clearance papers to every ship going to Russian ports in the hands of Bolsheviks or coming from said ports."

"To establish similar measures for all merchandise destined to be sent to Bolshevik Russia by any other route."

"To refuse passports to all persons going to Bolshevik Russia or coming from it, except through understanding with the allied and associated governments."

"It is the disposition, with a view to preventing banks from doing business with Bolshevik Russia, as far as possible to request refusal by each government to its own nationals of facilities for correspondence with Bolshevik Russia by post, telegraph, or wireless."

The note sent to Germany contains the following final paragraph: "The British and French warships in the Gulf of Finland shall continue to change the route of ships bound for ports of Bolshevik Russia."

Plan to Supplant Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—At a meeting of the Council of Five yesterday, Mr. Clemenceau recommended

that an inter-allied military organization should take the place of the Supreme War Council, when the Treaty becomes effective. The proposal was discussed, but no decision was reached.

When the Treaty becomes effective the Supreme War Council ceases to function, and the authority vested in Marshal Foch will be nullified also. There is as yet no similar body to take the supreme command of the troops engaged in the occupation of the Rhine and other places. The French Government would like Marshal Foch to keep the supreme military command during the period of occupation. The French proposal has nothing to do with the original plan for a supreme military command in connection with the League of Nations, which was opposed in the United States during the first months of the Peace Conference.

French unofficial circles believe that a continuance of the present Supreme Council, in the form of a permanent allied military organization with Marshal Foch at the head, would give France a greater sense of security and would be a help to dispel the feeling that the Treaty is not a sufficient protection against Germany. The plan would be referred to the United States for a final opinion.

Nothing could be learned from American circles about the reported refusal of the American Government to accept the latest settlement in Italy of the Fiume problem. According to the American mission in Paris, all information regarding the United States and Italy must come from Italy.

PROBLEM OF GRAPE GROWERS SOLVED

Experiments in California Said to Have Resulted in Production of Satisfactory Raisins From Fruit Formerly Used for Wine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—It looks as though the expectations of those who hoped that some way would be discovered whereby the owners of wine grape vineyards in California would be saved from financial loss because of prohibition, have been realized beyond all doubt. While plans for turning these grapes into various kinds of food products have been going forward for some time, it has been contended by some that these fields did not offer a sufficient market to absorb the 400,000-ton wine-grape crop of the State.

According to information given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the office of the State Market Commission, however, a process has been discovered and put in operation that, if it is taken advantage of by the vineyardists, will enable the growers to market at a profitable price all the wine grapes that they can grow. In fact the discovery practically amounts to the founding of a new industry, since it enables the grower to turn these grapes into a kind of raisin that has not been produced before. While this will be known as a second grade raisin, it is of such a quality that, according to investigations carried on by the State Market Commission, it will find a ready and unlimited market, not only in this country but in Europe and other parts of the world.

The process is based upon a method of drying the grape by direct heat, and has been tried out in an extensive way by one of the largest vineyardists in the State. Large quantities of the new product are now finding a ready market in the eastern section of the United States.

"It is possible," said an official of the State Market Commission, "that there will be two grades of the new product, one somewhat similar to the Zante currant, and the other to a second grade raisin. The process turns out a product that has far exceeded the expectations of the growers or the experts."

Under a plan that has been formulated by Harris Weinstein, state Market Director, it is expected that a dried grape growers' cooperative marketing association will be formed at an early date. It will be the purpose of this organization to establish community driers at centrally located points in the wine-grape districts, where the vineyardists may bring their grapes for curing, and also to carry out a comprehensive system of collective marketing of the product on a scale that would be impossible for the individual grower. Working through this organization, the growers could not only ship their product in bulk to markets throughout this country, but to European markets, where the demand is practically unlimited.

"Considered on this basis, it will be seen that the plan becomes a matter of the utmost importance to the vineyardist, since it becomes the solution of his problem which comes with federal prohibition on January 16, 1920. I do not think that there is a question that this means that if the growers wish to take advantage of this opportunity to market their grapes in this way, there need be no financial loss to them when prohibition goes into effect."

It is stated that the wine-grape crop of California this year amounted to about 400,000 tons and sold for an average of \$30 a ton, thus yielding the growers \$12,000,000.

ENEMY DELEGATES TO BE WELCOMED

Germans and Austrians Will Be Admitted to the International Labor Conference on Same Footing as Other Participants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—German and Austrian delegates to the International Labor Conference, now believed to be on their way to the United States, are to be admitted on the same footing and have the same privileges as those of other nations to accept the idea of the session at the conference yesterday. The chief reason given by those favoring this motion was that if the Germans and Austrians were to be subject to the rules of international labor, they must have a part in making them and that economic conditions demanded that they should be governed by the same regulations.

Text of Resolution

The resolution, introduced by Arthur Fontaine on behalf of the organizing committee, was as follows:

"Whereas, in the course of the negotiations concerning the Treaty of Peace, the allied and associated powers agreed with Germany and Austria to accept the idea of their early admission to the International Labor organization and decided to remit the question to the Washington conference or its decision for a recommendation in favor of their admission after the conclusion of the conference, and,

"Whereas, at a later date the allied and associated powers remitted the question of the immediate admission of Germany and Austria to the Labor conference at Washington for the decision of the conference itself;

"Therefore, the International Labor conference, acting in accordance with the decision of the allied and associated powers,

"Resolves, That in anticipation of their admission to the League of Nations, and in view of their expressed willingness to cooperate in the work of the Labor organization, Germany and Austria are hereby admitted to membership in the international Labor organization with the same rights and obligations possessed by the other members of the Labor organization, according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and at St. Germain on September 10, 1919."

Frenchman Opposes Motion

The motion was vigorously opposed by Louis Guerin of the employers' division of the French division, who belonged to the region of France which had been invaded by the enemy. When they left Paris, he said, they had had no intention of opposing the admission of the Austrians and Germans to the conference, but he understood the German were to be admitted to the conference at its close and not its beginning.

Mr. Guerin recalled the correspondence that had passed between the French Senate and the Labor committee of the Peace Conference regarding the admission of the Germans, and added:

Economic Interests Not All

Mr. Guerin said he did not think it would be charity to the Supreme Council to think that they wanted to throw this burden of the decision on the Congress, so he passed over the matter.

"Money interests, and economic interests are not all there is in our lives," said Mr. Guerin, and while he did not mean to be chauvinistic, he was of opinion that a distinction was to be made between "the nations that have acted toward us as barbarians and those who have only defended their rights." He also drew attention

to the fact that in reality peace is not yet completed between the United States and the powers at war, since the Treaty has not been ratified by the United States, and in certain regions fighting is still going on.

"It is important," he declared, "that the nation that has treated international covenants as scraps of paper should not be on a par with other nations which respect international treaties."

Leon Jouhaux, representing the workmen in the French delegation, declared that Mr. Guerin was mistaken in saying that they had left Paris with the idea that the Germans would be admitted only at the end of the conference. He said that months ago it had been decided that workmen of all nations should be able to participate in the proceedings of the conference which were of world-wide importance.

Need of Enemy Representation

"Logic and sentiment prompt us to do this," he asserted. "We must not depart from the path of logic, or it might very well happen that we should be taken in our own trap."

"One of the questions that we are going to discuss here is the question of the eight-hour day. It would be impossible to impose the application of the principles that might be adopted on Germany and Austria, if they are not allowed to be present. 'Whilst we are sitting and speaking here, we read that in Germany workmen are busy from 9 to 10 hours a day. Remember that the war at present has come to an end, and if the war has also must be in the future eliminated.'"

Even the representative of Spain, Alfonso Salas, said that they could not vote to shut Germany out of their deliberations, although by taking this stand Spain may lose her place as one of the eight leading industrial nations.

Baron des Planches, government representative of Italy, said that he could understand the indignation of Mr. Guerin and, as an Italian, could realize the sufferings of the French people, but that politics must be kept out of Labor conference halls.

Position of Belgians

Speaking for the Belgian employers, Jules Carlier said that they did not want to vote against the motion for economic reasons, but they did not want to vote for it because Germany had cynically violated all her engagements toward Belgium. Other Belgian delegates had similar explanations to make in regard to their votes.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 71 to 1. Mr. Guerin being the only one to vote against it.

The Ecuador delegation inquired why Mexico had not been invited to take part in the conference. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, the chairman, explained that it was because Mexico was not named in the annex or signatory to the Peace Treaty.

A motion was then made that Mexico be invited to participate in the conference and a similar motion regarding Finland was introduced by Johan Castberg, of Norway. The chair ruled that these motions must be submitted in writing and come before the conference in regular order.

Credentials Committee Chosen

Sir Malcolm Delavigne, representing the government delegates, J. Oudegast, of Holland, representing the workers, and Jules Carlier representing employers, were chosen members of the credentials committee.

The government group has chosen as its candidate for vice-president of the conference, the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M. P., member of the British War Cabinet, and as its representative on the secretarial board, Max Lazard, secretary-general of the French Association for Combating Unemployment.

The employers group has elected as its candidate for vice-president, Jules Carlier, president of the Central Industrial Commission for Belgium. The employees group has selected as its candidate for vice-president, J. Jouhaux, secretary-general of the General Confederation of Labor of France, and Messrs. Jouhaux, Oudegast, Cornille Mertens, of Belgium, G. H. Stuart-Bunning, of Great Britain, H. Lindquist, of Sweden, and F. L. Caballero, of Spain, for the committee of selection.

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BRITISH PREMIER'S OPTIMISM WINS OVER LOWER HOUSE

Mr. Lloyd George Says Country Must Not Mistake for Economy Refusal to Spend Money on Essentials for Existence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The Prime Minister today underlined and emphasized the Chancellor of the Exchequer's confidence expressed in the latter's speech of Wednesday, in a speech characterized by remarkable buoyancy and optimism. So thoroughly did he sweep the House with his vivacity and hope that it seemed unlikely to get a hearing so prolonged were the cries of "divide." The Premier did not even refer to the capital levy and war taxation proposals which form the substance of the Labor Party proposals in the amendment on which he was speaking, and he failed to meet many other important points and criticisms.

On the other hand the House appeared satisfied that the essential optimism of his survey, as of Austen Chamberlain's idea, was more in accordance with the real facts than the pessimism and alarm which have marked newspaper criticism. For the rest the speech was a characteristic specimen of the Premier's oratory and an easy ascendancy over the House, and as one member remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, made the government safe till the end of the year at any rate.

Lack of Remedies Criticized

J. R. Clynes opened the debate with a criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, for its lack of drastic remedies for the financial situation and for the optimism which, he said, would nullify his appeals for economy. Mr. Clynes' speech was warmly praised by Lord Robert Cecil and the Premier for its statesmanlike breadth of view. Although the Labor amendment demanded a capital levy and a war fortune tax, Mr. Clynes himself only asked for an inquiry into these remedies.

A feature of Mr. Clynes' speech was the condemnation of subsidies and of doles as a remedy for unemployment. The proper remedy, he said, was to provide work.

Lord Robert's speech held the House by its characteristic honesty and constructively critical temper, his main point being that economy must be based on a policy and that the wholehearted practical acceptance of the League of Nations must be the foundation of economic policy.

Prime Minister's Speech

The Prime Minister resummarized the reductions in the army and navy, the winding up of the Russian expedition, the abolition of subsidies, and other similar points, in contending that the government had taken great and drastic steps, but he reiterated that the country had just emerged from the costliest war ever known and that every penny of their debt had been well spent in gaining the victory.

He denied they could have demobilized earlier, for it was uncertain till the last moment if Germany would sign the peace. If the government had not kept a sufficient force to compel Germany to sign, it would have substituted "defeat" for "victory." Defending the Chancellor's optimism, the Premier asked why should patriotism be identified with pessimism. It would be criminal, he declared, to distort and mislead and to create false hope, but it was equally a crime to conceal and distort, so as to destroy the credit of your native land.

"Watchfulness Not Complacency"

The Premier said that he did not advocate complacency but watchfulness. After emphasizing the need for production, he said they must not mistake for economy a refusal to spend money on objects essential to the national life, such as education. In a notable passage, the Premier spoke of the unreasoning nature of fear and said they must not in a panic shirk their responsibilities and say they would spend no more.

Let them with courage face their liabilities all round and discharge all their debts but, above all, their debt to the people who were prepared to sacrifice their lives on the battlefield for the country they all loved.

The speech was emphatically cheered and despite the subsequent criticism of it, as theoretical and insufficiently substantial, it certainly, with the Chancellor's Wednesday speech, apparently completely satisfied the revolting Unionists, removing for the time being any danger to the government from this direction. As a result the subsequent speakers addressed almost empty benches.

Financial Survey Convincing

Debate in House of Commons, However, Awaited With Great Interest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The House of Commons yesterday found the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial survey most convincing. On the other hand the opinion outside the House has not been in the least convinced, and today's debate is awaited with intense interest, especially the speeches by the Prime Minister.

inter and Lord Robert Cecil. The Chancellor had the advantage in that, outside the government supporters, there is no one with treasury experience to analyze his figures and arguments, and a section of today's press emphasizes the remarkable change of tone between the Chancellor's now famous bankruptcy speech in August and his essentially optimistic survey yesterday.

Nevertheless the Chancellor made many excellent points on behalf of the government, and Winston Churchill in a very able speech put the revised army figures in a fresh light. The Chancellor's strong stand against a general capital levy has given immense satisfaction in those circles where such proposals, apart from any future effort to put them into effect, are regarded as striking at the very root of business stability.

Chancellor Congratulated

Austen Chamberlain was warmly congratulated at the close of his speech by the Prime Minister and his other colleagues and later in his private room by a group of Unionist members.

Among other points made by the Chancellor was that provision is already made for reducing the national debt at the rate of a half per cent per annum. Unless the House insists on some new expenditure, the government will square revenue and expenditure, next year and hereafter, without additional taxation. Besides the reduction of the army, the navy's personnel will in a few months be only 146,000 men. The government looks forward to an early termination of subsidies.

Mr. Churchill showed that of the £118,000,000, which constituted the War Office increase over the original estimates, £67,000,000 was deferred payments, involving no loss to the State.

The actual expenditure of the War Office had increased on paper by £80,000,000, and of this, increased pay and gratuities and such items as the rupee exchange and other "unchallengeable items" accounted for £46,000,000. Of the remaining £34,000,000, Mr. Churchill admitted only £2,000,000 which could be seriously criticized, and this amount, he said, was frankly due to demobilization delays.

Army's Salvage Work Reviewed

Mr. Churchill traversed the army's salvage work, and the expenditure involved in the unsettled conditions in the East, and the uncertainty as to whether the United States would become a mandatory for Turkey.

On the question of Russia, Mr. Churchill spoke warmly of General Denikin's success, and his capture of enormous territory including the richest part of Russia. The Bolsheviks against him had fallen from a superiority of four to three to an inferiority of two to three. The Cabinet had approved a final contribution to General Denikin of surplus stores to the extent of £15,000,000, and had notified him that they expected his army to become self-supporting with the close of this financial year.

Concluding, Mr. Churchill said that along among the nations of the world "we have of our own free will taken steps which in a few months will abolish conscription here. Many people have on their lips the sentiment of the League of Nations, of a peace of disarmament. The only government in Europe which has practiced what it preaches and translated these sentiments into a great and sound policy of disarmament is the British Government."

No Cause for Panic

Chancellor of Exchequer Says Situation Is Better Than in August

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—When Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose to move the government's financial motion in the House of Commons today, the House was crowded and the members overflowed into the side galleries. The Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law were present and also Arthur J. Balfour, who took his seat yesterday for the first time since the December elections and had a most cordial reception from the House.

The Chancellor began by emphasizing the international importance of the financial discussions in the House, which, he remarked, would be watched by the whole world and would reflect on the international credit of the country. While the situation disclosed by the White Paper was a grave one there was no cause for panic. The situation was distinctly better than he had apprehended when he spoke to the House in August. He no longer thought that there must be new taxation to make the incomings balance the outgoings.

Result of Turkey Not Signing Terms

There was no feature of the world situation, he added, which placed heavier burdens on them than the fact that Turkey had not signed the peace and no settlement had been made in the East. For that the government was in no way responsible.

In analyzing the expenditure, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was hoped, between September 1 last and November 15, to reduce the home forces by 217,000 men, the Rhine troops had already been reduced by 116,000 and the France and Flanders troops by 130,000. They were taking the lead among the nations in disarmament.

Other points in the Chancellor's speech were as follows: He expects next year out of the assets to realize a substantial sum for the reduction of the national debt. By the end of the financial year Great Britain would be practically free of all external debt outside the two Americas.

No Need for Autumn Budget

There was no such financial crisis or emergency, he declared, as to justify an autumn budget. A general levy on capital would encourage extravagance and delay saving and, having regard to his promises when appealing for war

loans, he could not continue as Chancellor if a capital levy was decided upon. He did not dispute the equity of the proposal for a special levy on wealth accumulated by reason of the war and invited the House to explore with the government this proposal.

The Chancellor concluded by saying that their burdens were heavy but their shoulders were broad. There was occasion for caution but no excuse for panic. As in war so in the first troubled years of peace, the spirit of the people would carry them through.

Sir Donald Maclean followed Mr. Chamberlain and contrasted the Chancellor's review today with his pessimistic bankruptcy speech in August. What had occurred meantime, he asked, to justify this transformation scene?

VERDICT IN "BELGIQUE" TRIAL IS DELIVERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The verdict in the trial of the editors of the "Belgique," was delivered after a stormy all-night session of the court, the sentences being as follows: the two brothers Hutt, 20 years' imprisonment, and Joseph Moresset 15 years'; while several others received two years'. Mr. Moresset and Mr. Hanneuse were acquitted. On November 6 the court will deliver judgment in regard to the claim of restitution to the State of the fortune amassed during the war by the owners of the paper.

Next week the trial will take place of the owners and editors of the "Bruxellois," another paper which lent its columns to German propaganda. Mr. Hanneuse, one of the editors acquitted in the trial of the "Belgique," has admitted that he was the writer of a letter soliciting subsidies from the Germans for propaganda against the Allies.

The trial will also begin on November 10 in the Antwerp Court of Assizes, of Alphonse Hendrickx, a Flemish deputy charged with treason on account of his active cooperation with the Germans to produce a secession between the Flemings and the Walloons and to make Belgian Flanders a separate state at a later date. Proceedings will also be taken against the "Socialiste Belge," a defeatist paper published in Holland during the war. In this trial, Mr. Jamar, a candidate in the coming elections, is implicated as well as Camille Huysmans, the Socialist deputy and secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, who attempted to start peace negotiations through the Stockholm conference.

COSTA RICA TO BE RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government, it was learned yesterday, has decided to recognize the Provisional Government of Costa Rica, a step which will mean the establishment of diplomatic relations broken off between the two countries more than three years ago, when Federico Tinoco, Minister of War, suddenly overthrew President Gonzalez, who is now a refugee in this country.

President Wilson never countenanced the Tinoco Government, and because of this lack of recognition by the United States, Costa Rica was temporarily debarred from the international settlement at Paris.

Mr. Tinoco was recently compelled to abandon the presidency and left Costa Rica when his brother, who was Minister of War, had been assassinated and a violent revolution threatened the government. It was on account of Mr. Tinoco's alleged violence that the United States Government issued a pronouncement which has had salutary effect upon Central and South American countries, declaring that the United States would not recognize a government set up by revolution.

This government now considers the situation under the Provisional Government of Costa Rica to be acceptable in the sense of responsibility of that Nation and its capacity to discharge international obligations.

VISIT OF PERSIAN SHAH TO LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Shah of Persia is to arrive in London tomorrow. He will be met at Dover by Prince Albert on behalf of the King and on his arrival in London by King George, Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary and others. An extensive program has been arranged for his visit.

Shah Visits President Poincaré

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Shah of Persia visited President Poincaré yesterday.

His visit has given satisfaction to the French press.

BELGIAN VISITORS TAKE THEIR LEAVE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—King Albert of the Belgians inspected the Naval Academy at Annapolis yesterday and reviewed the midshipmen. An informal reception was held at the home of the commandant, Rear Admiral Scates.

Their Majesties and the Duke of Brabant were invited to take tea in the afternoon with Mrs. Wilson at the White House. The only other function arranged for the royal party was a dinner last night by Baron de Carter at the Belgian Embassy.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were to begin their homeward journey at midnight, going to Portsmouth, Virginia, on a special train.

CONTROVERSY IN AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

Mr. Ryan Expresses Willingness to Go Before National House, and Committee Member Says He Will Reply to Him There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The statement by John D. Ryan, former director of the air craft production, that the sub-committee of the House of Representatives investigating aviation expenditures had made "outrageous and scandalous" imputations against him, caused a heated dispute at the Olympia Peninsula spruce timber railroad inquiry. Mr. Ryan said the committee had indulged in personalities and misrepresented facts. He wanted to show them they were wrong.

Clarence J. Lea (D.), a member of the committee, said the committee had distorted the truth in a preliminary report which he had not signed. Other members of the committee, he said, had denied him the opportunity of expressing views on the spruce railroad subject which did not concur with theirs.

This drew vigorous remarks from James A. Frear, chairman.

Telegram Implied Improper Deal

The argument was caused by a telegraphic report which the committee had sent from the Pacific coast, implying that Mr. Ryan was concerned in a deal to favor the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in the construction of the road.

Walter W. Magee, another member of the committee, challenged Mr. Ryan to prove his statements that the committee had misrepresented him, and said that he had tried to have the report withdrawn from the record.

This, Mr. Ryan said, he did not wish to have done; he preferred to let it stand so that he might answer it. It was Mr. Ryan who had read the report into the record, it was made up mostly of imputations.

Mr. Magee explained that the Secretary of War had requested the sub-committee to make a report, and they did so from the evidence they had at hand, taken at Seattle, where an officer of the United States Spruce Production Corporation had told them that a salvage value of 8 per cent had been put on the line in question. Mr. Magee said they had before them the fact that \$2,000,000 worth of airplanes had been sold for 12 per cent of their cost and they felt it was their duty to protect the government against the salvage of the road "for a song." Hence, they sent the telegram "stating the facts."

Charges Declared Unfounded

Mr. Ryan said: "Yes, facts and imputations and unfounded charges."

Mr. Magee then told how he had tried to have the report removed from the record as not fitting. There was no intention of reflecting on Mr. Ryan personally. "If you draw that inference, it is because you have knowledge of something we don't know about." Mr. Ryan had been absolutely unjustified in saying the report was "outrageous and scandalous."

Mr. Ryan then said he was willing to go before the House with his side of the story.

Mr. Magee said he was ready to stand by the record with the report in it. "You may make a statement as to what facts you consider scandalous and outrageous," he said to Mr. Ryan, "and I will answer it on the floor of the House."

Mr. Ryan said he would make out such a statement and read it into the record.

Mr. Lea then made his declaration that the report was "monstrous distortion of fact."

The hearing continues today.

AMERICAN COAL IS PROMISED TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Great importance is attached in Paris to the recent negotiations between French and American business men at Atlantic City, which resulted in the promise of 6,000,000 tons of American coal for use in France. Paris is already feeling keenly the coal shortage, the metropolitan tram service having been reduced and several popular restaurants, which serve a large number of customers daily, being about to close on account.

In a statement issued by the second commission of the municipal council yesterday, the fact is revealed that, although the Paris district requires 12,000 tons of coal daily, only 3000 tons are being received. In view of the

distress caused by the lack of coal, the Prefect of the Seine is going to issue priority cards, similar to those issued for milk in the provinces. The situation has become so serious, in fact, that Brest and Lille were both without gas for three days.

Another difficulty under which the city has been laboring has been the shortage of small silver coins and to remedy this shortage Mr. Evain, the president of the Paris City Council, has issued instructions to all public accountants to return into circulation immediately all the small change received from the public. Several arrests in connection with the melting down of silver coins have been made by the Paris police.

FINANCIAL PLANS OF ALL AMERICAS

Between 50 and 60 Delegates Expected to Attend Second Congress — Reestablishment of Exchange Is Hoped For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Between 50 and 60 delegates are expected to be present at the second Pan-American financial congress, which was called by President Wilson several months ago.

This conference is expected to bring about results of great importance to the United States and the 20 other American countries which will participate in helping to reestablish finance and exchange throughout the world and to restore something like a balance.

The names of the delegates have not been announced, but there will be several ministers of finance and others of reputation in the financial and official world.

The immediate future financial requirements of the Central and South American republics are known to be extensive, and the methods by which these requirements can best be met will constitute one of the chief topics of discussion at the conference. A number of Central and South American governments are now seeking loans in the United States, while public utilities as well as private undertakings are seeking financial support, either for purposes of expansion or for rehabilitation due to inability to secure necessary funds or supplies with which to keep these properties up to standard during the war period.

Railways and power companies are among the enterprises of some of the countries in the Western Hemisphere which are seeking help, while companies which handle great staple products are also anxious to expand their business, or, if it has been neglected owing to war conditions, to place it once more on a strong financial basis.

While the question of financial regulation among the various American republics will be discussed, and some sort of agreement on this subject doubtless reached, the conference involves no official commitment of any government. The various agreements which will be reached in regard to the stabilization of exchange, for instance, while unofficial, nevertheless will be arrived at with the official knowledge and sanction of the governments involved.

ARISTIDE BRIAND AND FRENCH ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Aristide Briand has refused to head the list of candidates from the Loire Department, stating that his list "does not represent my conception of a Republican union, which I think indispensable." He adds, "My name at its head would place me in a position of contradicting myself." It is, however, considered certain that Mr. Briand will be a candidate from the Loire Inférieure. Paul Painlevé, the former Premier, heads the Republican Coalition list of Paris.

Marseilles has a list of an independent political party called the "Liste du Politicien." Its program is to defend the interest of former soldiers and sailors.

Chamber to Have Many New Deputies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Sixty French deputies have refused to seek reelection in the coming elections. Thus the new Chamber will have a large number of new deputies.

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Sir Eric Drummond, the first secretary-general of the League of Nations, arrived in Paris yesterday.

MERCHANTS WANT DECISIVE ACTION

New York Association Asks Ship Owners to Get Men From Any Possible Source to Take Places of the Striking Longshoremen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The Merchants Association, pointing out the national and international ill effects of the longshoremen's strike, which, for nearly four weeks, has held up commerce at this port, has urged Frederick Toppin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to take all possible steps to get a force of workmen sufficient to restore normal conditions and to bring about the immediate resumption of the interrupted commerce of the port.

The association says that the business interests of the port have been waiting patiently for the fulfillment of the day-to-day assurances that the work of handling cargoes of the hundreds of ships tied up here, was to be resumed. As negotiations have been fruitless, it urges that the steamship companies employ men from any source possible and that both city and State exert full powers to protect the men at work. It says that the commissioner of police has announced his readiness to afford necessary police protection to prevent public disorder, and to protect peaceable workers from interference by strikers.

"We do not deny the right of workmen to strike," says the association, "but we emphatically deny the right of strikers to prevent other men, who are willing to work, from working. The present emergency demands that the latter right be immediately asserted and upheld, and that, if necessary, appeal be made to the public authorities of the city, of the State, and finally of the Nation, to protect and enforce the right of laboring men to work and of business men to pursue their business undertakings without interruption by the violence and intimidation of men who are themselves unwilling to work."

Longshoremen are returning to work on some of the piers and a number of Negroes and non-union men are employed at some. It was proposed by a leader of the insurgents that a compromise of 85 cents an hour and \$1.50 for overtime be considered. The shipping companies and the United States Shipping Board, however, announced that they would stand by the award of the National Adjustment Commission of 70 cents an hour and \$1.10 an hour for overtime and consider no other proposal. It is thought a number of companies will join together in bringing Negro strike breakers from southern cities to enable them to carry on the business of the port.

Asbestos Workers Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Union asbestos workers in this city are charged by the Boston Asbestos Manufacturers Association with having broken an agreement to remain at work during the calendar year 1919 at a wage scale fixed last January.

"In spite of this agreement, our workmen have been called off their jobs by the business agent of the union," the manufacturers assert, in a statement explaining their views. "This action was taken because we could not, for obvious reasons, see our way clear to advancing wages before the expiration of our agreement. 'The walkout by our employees (they say it is not a strike) may cause some decided inconvenience. We believe that a principle is at stake, and that it is high time that employers of labor generally should stand together in defense of the principle that a labor contract should be considered sacred and inviolable by both parties to same.'"

Electrotypers Walk Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That electrotypers employed by Street and Smith, magazine publishers, walked out when that company made a settlement with members of the outlaws pressmen's unions, was announced by the Printers League, at a meeting of the league at the Hotel Astor.

William Green, chairman of the La-

bor committee of the league, said that this was the only instance of wavering in the ranks of the organization and that the walkout was called by the International Electrotypers Union in accordance with its agreement that it would call out men from any printer which should break away from the Printers League and make agreements with the secessionists.

Presidents of five international unions of the printers' trades have notified the Martin B. Brown Company, which has long done the municipal printing, that it must supplant pressmen from the outlaws unions, now employed by them, by members of unions in good standing, or give up use of the Allied Printing Trades label.

Grocery Clerks' Demands Granted

NEW YORK, New York—Demands of 1000 retail grocery clerks, who struck on Tuesday for increased wages and shorter hours, have been granted and the men will return to work today, union officials announced yesterday. The clerks asked for a nine-hour day and a wage scale of \$20 a week.

Hammond Steel Car Strike Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The strike of 3000 men at the Standard Steel Car Company's plant at Hammond, Indiana, which started on July 18, has come to an end. The car company has granted an increase of 7 per cent in wages and keeps an open shop. The company refused to take back three strike leaders who were classed as radicals. The strike, on account of the riots that accompanied it, resulted in five fatalities.

Chicago Strike Not Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Local organizations of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will stand by their president, W. G. Lee, who has characterized the threatened strike scheduled for the Chicago district as unauthorized and uncalled for, according to a published statement of John P. McFarland, a local official. The trainmen here do not want a strike and have not voted for one, says Mr. McFarland.

Car Men Vote for Second Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The car men of East St. Louis and the several lines running to cities in Illinois have voted to strike, the time limit to be left to the executive officers of the union. These men struck August 15 without sanction of their officers and were out nine days before they were induced to return to work.

Agreement to Be Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"I wish to deny emphatically the widespread rumors that the Order of Railway Expressmen is about to take a strike vote," declared H. L. Clarke, assistant grand president of the order, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday. "These rumors are being sent abroad by radical agitators outside the order, who are trying to stir trouble in the interest of the general industrial unrest. We made an agreement not to go on strike while under government control, with the Wage Board in Washington, District of Columbia, at our conference on September 10, and we intend to stand by that agreement."

Deadlock at New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Hope of early settlement of the strike of nearly 8000 longshoremen went glimmering yesterday, when the leaders of the strikers reiterated that they would not return to work until they are granted \$1 an hour, with \$2 an hour overtime and \$3 an hour on Sundays.



ASK YOUR GAS CO. "RUTZ" TOUGH A BUTTON GAS LIGHTER BURNERS WITH THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Store With a Service The Customer Dictates Stover's Shoe Store Plankinton Arcade MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"Clothing for Children that is Different" We feature a complete line of Vanta garments for babies Children's Shop (Carolyn Laird Sherman) 79 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE

For Reliable Electrical Work New and Used Motors CALL

TRESTER SERVICE ELECTRIC COMPANY Telephone Broadway 4389 47 Oneida St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

EXCLUSIVE SHOP Gowns—Suits—Fine Furs 410 Jefferson St. Opposite Hotel Pfister MILWAUKEE

AEOLIAN HALL 410 St. Paul St., New York Tonight, October 31, at 8:15 ALEXANDER GUNN PIANO RECITAL (Chickering Piano)

The situation appears deadlocked indefinitely. All the longshoremen at Gulf ports except the New Orleans contingent have agreed to arbitration of their wage demands by the National Adjustment Commission, sitting in session here in the United States District Court. The local men, led by Harry Keegan and Albert Workman, who is president of the negro longshoremen, refuse absolutely to submit their case to the commission. The steamship agents are ready to submit to arbitration. They declare they will not pay the \$1 an hour and insist that the men return to work and fulfill their contract, which they say does not expire until September, 1920.

CREATION CONSIDERED OF LABOR COMMITTEE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—J. H. Thomas, M. P., today presided at a meeting of the special committee of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress to consider the coordination of war wages and bonuses. A resolution was passed viewing with alarm and indignation the Chancellor of the Exchequer's declaration in the financial statement in the House of Commons that the out-of-work donation will cease on November 21. As no guarantee is given that unemployment will cease on that date, the committee has instructed the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee to ascertain immediately from the Premier the government's intention toward the unemployed workpeople, with a view to submitting, if necessary, the Premier's decision to a specially called congress.

The formation of a Labor committee to coordinate trade union activity and take action in the matters likely to give rise to industrial disputes was also considered at today's meeting. Certain proposals were agreed to and will be submitted to a full conference of the special committee and consultative members from other trade unions on November 11, when recommendations will be finally drafted for the consideration of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress.

COMMUNICATION BY TELEPHONE RESUMED

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(French wireless service)—Telephone communication between France and Great Britain, Luxembourg, the Saar territory and Spain was resumed today.

REVOLT OF TURKISH PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A telegram from Omsk, according to the Central News, says that at Barnul in Western Siberia, 200 miles southwest of Omsk, 4000 Turkish prisoners have revolted and raised the green flag of the Prophet.

We Are Assured of Only 15,000 Pounds of Cape Cod Cookies

We asked for 75,000 pounds, but so high is their sugar content that the manufacturer could only promise one-fifth that amount.

Since the beginning of our drive on these sugar cookies (under their old name, Colonial Cookies) we have sold, according to the books of the Johnson Educator Food Co., 52,736 pounds, exclusive of October sales. Ample evidence of their popularity and an indication of the short time it will take us to dispose of this last lot.

The reason which the manufacturer gives for his inability to supply us with more than this amount, places new emphasis on one of our earlier statements that

They Will Save You Sugar

Remember that the sugar which goes into these cookies stays there. It does not vanish. It does not become something else. It is still sugar, and as such it helps to drive the drain of home-made desserts on your scanty supply. So, then, leaving aside all the other claims it has to your attention, it is as a sugar saver that it makes its greatest appeal to you today.

This latest 15,000 pounds will be sent to us fresh from the ovens of the Johnson Educator Food Co., as we need them packed thirty pieces to the pound carton. The price is still

lb. 29c, 2 lbs. for 55c

SERVE THEM WITH Coon Cheese, lb. 32c

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

55 Summer St., 87 Causeway St. 774 Friend St. and 67 Faneuil Hall Sq. BOSTON

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE 3 WEEKS ONLY MON. NOV. 3 SOTHERN—MARLOWE

First week: Mon., Tues., Wed., nights, Tues. mat., Taming of the Shrew; Thurs., Fri. nights, Sat. mat., eve., Twelfth Night. Second week: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat. mat., Hamlet. Wed., Sat. eve., Taming of the Shrew; Thurs., Fri. nights, Twelfth Night.

AEOLIAN HALL 410 St. Paul St., New



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Sports in Sweden
As report comes from Sweden, everybody, or at least practically everybody, has gone in for some form or other of sport, so much so indeed that the government is put to it to provide places where the citizenry can indulge its athletic desires. Interest in the Olympic games next summer in Antwerp is general: confidence is widespread that Swedish athletes will carry off the honors. To help the good cause along the evil device of a lottery has raised funds for financing the Swedish team, turning in about \$100,000 to build up the national team that will go to Antwerp. It is remembered that the Swedes did well in the Olympic games in 1912. Meantime the sporting editor of the Stockholm Dagblat tours the United States as official representative of the Swedish Government and of the Riksbund, the organization that controls the athletic activities of the Nation, to study American parks, playgrounds, and athletics in general, with a view to accumulating information which shall help the government to meet the unexpected demand of its people for space and opportunity to indulge its athletic activity. All of which is much pleasanter to hear about than strikes and industrial unrest.

French-Italian Railroads

Despite a border-line of some 300 kilometers between France and Italy, the frontier is crossed by but two railroads, at Modane and at Ventimille. Yet on both sides of the frontier are situated rich regions whose industrial activity could be augmented by proper railroad facilities. It is now planned by chambers of commerce representing both countries to remedy this defect. Various projects have been advanced and a certain number of them will shortly be put into execution.

New England Attics

That a tile from the Spanish palace Alhambra should be hobnobbing with a cabinet that Cortez carried to Mexico and family portraits by Copley in a New England farmhouse is one of the indications that the world is not so large and that all men are brothers. Here the iridescent Hallotis from the Pacific and conchs from the Windward Islands support the beauties of nature against the art of Murillo in a cozy little country cottage. Years ago when the former head of the house was active, his affairs carried him in diplomatic company to Spain. Among his chance acquaintances was a young artist from one of the eastern European nations, who was repairing the old Spanish palace. In his work of replacement he took to his studio various original tiles to pattern from them their fellows to offset the ravages of time. When the repairs were completed, it was the new-made tiles that filled the gaps and the originals selected for models were for sale. Thus they came over the ocean and after half a century of residence have come to rest in an orthodox village. Widespread interests illumine the fire-side gossip in New England towns, for here the village boys, having tasted the excitement of the busy world and gathered of its profits and its curiosities, lie themselves to the quiet of the shady trees. New England attics harbor many notable relics.

The Shantung Coolie

Aside from its historic, political, and strategic interest, says a student of present conditions in that much discussed province of China, Shantung is a "vast reservoir of potentially high-grade labor" which furnished some 150,000 coolies who proved their working value on the Western front during the war, and from which another 250,000 will probably soon be recruited for reconstruction work in France. American-trained Chinese, it is said, are to prepare this new exodus of coolies for their pilgrimage of useful labor. At home the Shantung coolie or farmer works a soil that has been impoverished by cultivation over several centuries, yet manages to grow three crops every two years and support as many farmers to the square mile as were supported in Belgium before the war under the most highly developed agricultural conditions. That Shantung is so important under world discussion makes little difference to the coolie, a stalwart, slow-thinking but far from stupid fellow, interested in his crops and in the behavior of the old Hwang-ho River, always threatening to break through

its earthen embankments and flood the country. Sixteen hours a day the Shantung coolie has been accustomed to toil for a mere pittance, and it is yet to be seen what effect the pay and sufficient food of European employment will have on those who return to China and on others to whom they tell the tale of more satisfactory industrial conditions.

Vanished German Uniforms

Gone are the vessels of the German Navy, warship and submarine; and gone, too, under a recent order of the Republican government, are the German naval uniforms that still remained to remind observers of the navy that had been. A newer and smaller navy will develop, but the uniforms of the old regime are not to be seen on its decks, nor, for that matter, will naval uniforms of any kind, except presumably the garb of the sailors, be seen again on the streets of German cities. The uniform that has been discontinued was its most glorious and impressive costume: epaulettes adorned its shoulders, velvet collars and stripes ornamented its coats of arms added their dignity, and the imperial crown graced the cap and sleeves of it. In the future it appears there will be no gala uniform; officers will wear short jackets with a token on the sleeve to show their rank; and even so the uniform will be worn only on duty. When the officer goes ashore he will sink his rank in civilian costume. The change will make a new Germany in the eyes of travelers, and the brilliancy of many a gathering of the past in public places will have quite departed.

The Passing of Bohemia

Shall we continue to collect the vagaries of our artistic friends under the comprehensive title "Bohemian," now that Bohemia as a geographical expression has ceased to exist? Somehow "Tzecho-Slovakian," though eminently high-sounding, does not appear immediately adaptable to our purpose. Yet Bohemia is an archaism, and will have to be abandoned. Tzecho-Slovakia with its more than 12,000,000 inhabitants, Moravians and Tzechs, who under Austro-Hungarian rule knew neither nationality nor freedom, has shown during the last 50 years by her organization and development—and that despite every kind of political and educational hindrance, determinedly put in her way—something of her initiative and energy. Today the past is quickly giving way to the present. The traveler arriving at the capital of Tzecho-Slovakia, Prague, or Praha as it is called, and stepping out on to the platform which once performed the title "Emperor Franz Joseph," is greeted by the words, "President Wilson Station." No longer does Austrian soldiery move with that indefinable air of military domination through the street; Austrian officialdom is not everywhere apparent. In a word, the leading strings of the Ball-Platz are severed. Over the roofs of the Royal Palace, outlined against the sky, looking down over the old town, the flag of the Dual Monarchy no longer flutters, while within its walls, Professor Masaryk and his administration are shaping a new democracy.

Chinese Masons in Victoria

A sea lion, a fusillade of crackers, a banquet, and the raising of the Chinese flag, indicated to the Victorian town of Echuca that a branch of the Chinese Masonic Society had been formed. Chinese from all parts of Victoria attended the ceremony, and the Mayor and councilors of Echuca were guests. The Chinese master of ceremonies was interviewed by returned soldiers who objected to the flying of the Chinese flag alone. Australian and British flags were at once hoisted to the top of the flagpole.

Vienna Gathering Fuel

The people of Vienna are hastily collecting what fuel they can lay hands on for use this winter. Two members of the Friends Emergency Committee have just returned from the old Austrian capital. They describe the quite usual sight of children, who have been out of the city as far as the 11-kilo stone, retreating home in processions dragging back bags from the outlying forests. In the parks near the town fine old trees are being stripped of their bark, while others are being cut down. In fact, the cutting down of trees in the neighboring forests is going on so extensively that apprehension is being aroused that the climate of Vienna will be seriously affected.

A NEW IDEA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
In "Fellow Travelers," one of a group of sketches in "Literature with a Large L," MacGregor Jenkins is reminded in this fashion:
"I have always cherished an affection for the dear old gentleman who stood next to me listening to a lucid explanation of the phenomena which would culminate on October 20, 1924, with the earth falling into the sun and going off like a damp firecracker, and Mars and Venus and all the rest doing a glorious celestial tango, while the universe reeled back into chaos. As the perspiring orator stopped to mop his forehead, the old gentleman turned to me with the sweetest smile in the world and said, 'How interesting; I never thought of that before.'"

Men's and Boys' Wear

Louisville, Ky.

MODERN MASONIC MOVEMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The latest recruit to the ranks of Freemasonry is the British Food Controller, the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, who was initiated a short while since in the St. Bride Lodge, No. 2317. One of his predecessors in that office, Lord Rhondda, was a faithful member of the craft for several years, and gave much of his leisure to the work of Freemasonry, even when overwhelmed with the serious duties of food control. In his speech on the occasion of his initiation, Mr. Roberts said it called for a great deal of self-command—and perhaps abnegation—to become and continue to be worthy of the name of Freemason, and he had asked himself during the ceremony of initiation if it were possible for him, or better men, to live up to all that was included in the wide term, "the principles of Freemasonry." It was, he said, very evident that a participation in Masonic effort lifted them out of the hurly-burly of daily life, removed the false barriers that men had themselves erected between each other, and sought the best in every man. Friendship was certainly better than politics; character greater than intellect, and even greater than genius.

Another well-known Minister of State, the Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, K. C., has been installed master of the University of Durham Lodge, No. 3030, a lodge limited as its name implies, to the alumni of that university. Mr. Shortt, who was appointed Home Secretary this year in succession to Viscount Cave, the senior grand warden of the United Grand Lodge of England, has had a distinguished political career.

A Masonic Historian

A tardy recognition of the merits of one of the greatest Masonic historians and writers—one whose name is revered and whose writings are cherished as much in America as in England—has just been paid by the consecration of the Dr. Oliver Lodge, No. 3964, at Peterborough, in which city he was initiated into Freemasonry in 1801. From the moment of his initiation he displayed the warmest interest and the most ardent affection for the craft, devoting himself to the neglected study of Masonic archaeology with a zeal which has been seldom equaled and a vigor that has never been surpassed. He was the first English Freemason who treated Masonic antiquities with the awakening power of studious research and eloquent language, though others had preceded him in the classical and mystical explications of the craft, and he left behind a long array of expository, archaeological, and historical works relating to the craft, most of which fetch high prices at the present day.

Broadening Activities

The broadening activities of Freemasonry are to be noticed not only in the manner in which prominent men in all walks and professions are seeking admission into the craft, but by the manner in which the character of the lodges now being formed is being developed. With respect to the former, the mistake is frequent and common in stating that the craft is honored by the adhesion of public men. The contrary is the case. The honor accrues not to the craft, when prominent men discover the excellencies of its ideals, and seek admission to its fold, but to those who join. The only way in which Freemasonry can be honored is in shaping its ideals and in conduct in accord with its ideals. But its activities are broadening through the lodges which are now springing up on every hand. Although recently the formation of class lodges was deprecated, they are still being formed, and, perhaps, more good than evil may result from the perpetuation of the ideal.

Some Class Lodges

Rather more than two years since a lodge was established in London designed to welcome Wesleyan Methodist ministers and laymen. Its success from the first was assured. Numbers are still knocking at its doors, and now another lodge of the same character is to come into existence in one of the northern provinces of the English jurisdiction. A little more than a year ago a lodge was founded, also in the north of England, for the association in the Masonic tie of men who had been connected with the war work of the Y. M. C. A. Here the success has been as striking as in the former case, and now another lodge on these lines is to be consecrated in London during October. A lodge has quite lately been inaugurated in Brighton—"London by the sea"—solely for those connected with the municipal secondary school there, the headmaster of the school being chosen as its first ruler, and a large number of applications for membership have already been received.

The same story is to be narrated of Scotland. The Lodge Ubique, the Latin word which means "everywhere" and which is the proud badge of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Engineers, has just been formed in Dundee. It is a war creation and its membership will be

drawn from men who served in the forces during the war, whose fraternal spirit has been sealed and consecrated by what they were to each other there. In referring to Scotland it may also be mentioned that the grand committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland have unanimously recommended the re-election of Brig.-Gen. R. G. Gordon Gilmour as grand master Mason for the coming year.

The Oxford Celebration

Oxford has lately kept high Masonic festival, the day's proceedings beginning with a service in the ancient cathedral, one of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace as well as of memorial for those brethren of the Province who had made the greatest of all sacrifices in the cause of national righteousness. A very striking sermon was preached by Dr. Hensley Henson, Bishop of Hereford, and past grand chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of England.

In the course of his address he said that he regarded Freemasonry as a league of citizens drawn together in the interests of civilized life, the pledge of patriotic service, bringing together in personal intercourse men of all social types and of all political opinions and religious denominations. Freemasonry would be making the bridge between all classes, standing resolutely for morality, as the foundation of citizenship, making no terms with oppression, dishonesty, and injustice. In Freemasonry he saw a barrier against that tide of immorality which, in revolutionary times like the present, beat against the fabric of social order. The essential ideals of Freemasonry were those which, in their historical and constitutional forms, stood for order and morality.

At the conclusion, after a luncheon, presided over by Viscount Valentia, provincial grand master of the Province of Oxfordshire, Mr. P. Colville Smith, the grand secretary and formerly provincial grand secretary for the Province, consecrated the Annesley Lodge, No. 3961, making the fourteenth lodge in the Province. This ceremony had not been witnessed in Oxford since 1874, but it is practically certain that so long a period will not elapse before the next lodge in that city is inaugurated, as already steps are being taken in this direction.

VIGNETTES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

White Wings and the Red Cross
Even though they are called "white wings" they are invariably clothed in drab gray!

In any case—down in a narrow cavern between the tall buildings of the financial district, a white wing, plodding about his work, moodily watching the scant impression made by his scratchy broom on the grime of the pavements. His is a plain, unsuccessful face, crowned with a thatch of disordered and grizzled hair, and surmounted by a shapeless felt hat which hangs at a perilous angle over the back of his neck. His hands, strong enough, yet grip the broom with a suggestion of stolidity rather than anything else.

Suddenly from the window of an upper office, there flutters a paper—a Red Cross sticker. And falls at the feet of the white wing.
For an instant he gazes at it, as it skims along the oily surface of a puddle—and clings there.
Then shuffling over, he picks it up and sits down on the curbing, resting the unwieldy broom between his knees. Drawing a grimy handkerchief from some hidden recess, he flicks the water and mud spots from the paper, smooths it reflectively on his knee, folds it carefully, and, with a look in his eyes that is far away and almost sweet, he tucks it into an inner coat pocket. And, going back to his work, he whistles a little tonelessly—a suggestion of the French Hymn!

The Oarsman at Evening

One of the things well worth seeing—and unseen but for one or two out of hundreds.

Harvard Bridge, in Boston, after sundown of an almost springlike autumn day. The bridge, standing out in chiseled rigidity and calm against a fog that has not quite reached it. As far as the eye can see, p and down the river, the buildings lining the shore are muffled in clouds of smoke and dampness, the lights changed to mere shimmering points in the mist. Over everything, a queer, purplish haze, with the last flying streamers of faint rose in the far west.

The river, flowing quietly, almost sunnily, leaden in hue but for an occasional unaccountable streak of blue-green. Giving only an impression of jogging calm.

Coming down the river, an eighth mile above the bridge—a bobbing speck, taking shape with the flash of a white arm and the perfectly ordered stroke of a solitary oarsman, steadily pulling downstream in his flimsy

shell, making no sound whatever—alone in his little world of water and haze and silence.

Pennies for the Orphans

A news station at one of the subway kiosks. The hurrying 5 o'clock crowd, the shrill noise of evening traffic.

A newsboy. Grimy and dauntless of face, hawking his papers in the childish treble of the first teens.

A pedestrian, stopping for a paper, and greeted with this:
"Say, lady, the paper is 'tree cents. But I'd be obliged if yuh could spare me another penny. I seen in the papers—about them French war orphans. It costs thirty-eight dollars to feed one for a year. Seems like a awful little like—I just tought I'd git all the extra pennies I could and save till I had enough 'tgo to th' office where they know about them kids an' then—jest think—lady—I'd feed a kid for a year! So could yuh please help me? Honest—I ain't kiddin' yuh—ef yuh come by here next year this time maybe I can tell yuh where th' kid lives in Fra-ance—"

The Daily Most Interesting Thing
A window of a fashionable club.
Sitting close to it, a man, reading his paper. Comfortable, prosperous appearing, at peace with the world.
Suddenly, the strains from "The Star-Spangled Banner" floating up from a hurdy-gurdy.

The man, quietly laying down his paper, getting to his feet and standing, silently, until the conclusion of the hymn.

Finding the Pup

Eleven-thirty p. m. and a residential district.

A storm blowing up.
Two boys in the early knickerbocker stages. One of them carrying a pup, of indeterminate breed, wrapped in newspaper.

The other boy, now and then making awkward efforts to pat the bored pup. "Po'r little fella—he got awful far from home—I'd never hev th' heart 't make him walk all that way—gee—I'll git an awful whalin' fer runnin' out like this—but, Jimmie, we hed 't find th' dawg—now, didn't we?"
"Yep."

Missing His Dinner

The stiff solemnity of Sunday noon-tide.

"With now and then its shower of screams from a group of children, loitering on their way home from church, and Sunday school. Conscious in the prime appearance of Sunday frocks and tight boots."

'Round the corner, with a rush, coming a boy, about 12 years old, of the naturally enchanting "Skin-nay" type, swaggering of bearing, incredibly intolerant of younger children, looking industriously up the street as he stamps along.

Far up the street a smaller boy, shuffling along with all the unstudied insouciance of childhood, whistling shrilly.

The older boy—"Hey, you—why'n't yuh come home 't dinner?" And, upon catching up with the smaller one, seizing him gruffly by the arm and giving him a bit of a shake—"Well, yuh'll be sorry, 'cause there ain't no dinner left. It's all over. Wuzn't I sent out 't find yuh? Guess yuh'll be sorry yuh fooled aroun' an' didn't come home—'cause we hed apple pudding—but Ma sez yor 't come an' stay in th' house all th' afternoon 'cause yuh'd no business not 't come 't dinner—But there ain't nothin' 't eat—"

Tears of anguish and the frustrated hope of a more or less elaborate Sunday dinner from the younger as the older drags him uncompromisingly along the street.

The absurd cruelty of childhood!

THE CARDINALS VISIT GRUB STREET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To those of us who live in Grub Street, gray, sooty, choked with smoke, and heavy with odors from a near-by packing house, the occasional visit of a stray chickadee with his merry note is a winter's eyeent to be remembered for more than a single day. True, we have the quarrelsome sparrows (who has not?) and the downy woodpecker, which we see every morning bring diligently into the same dry limb in his search for food; even the industrious nuthatch which pursues his spiral way head downward, regardless of all outside disturbances, is a common winter resident of our neighborhood, but what poetry or what romance are connected with these drudges of bird-dom? Their dull, prosaic lives are too much like those of the other inhabitants of Grub Street. Their devotion to duty, their assiduousness, even their strict atten-

tion to business are no doubt worthy examples, but when spring is not far off and the sun begins to smile upon the gray lives in that quarter, of what interest are examples or even precepts?

A Vivid Visit

The morning was clear and cold, but the sun shone steadily, smilingly, encouragingly, in a manner that gave promise of a balmy afternoon with little streams of water trickling down on to the sidewalks from the few patches of ice and snow that yet remained. The grass was frosty, but the tree trunks cast long shadows over it and in places where the crisp wind did not hold the frost, bits of green grass looked moist and fresh. As I stepped upon the veranda a streak of crimson that said "Cheer, cheer," and was closely followed by a second meteor, glanced through the air and lodged in a near-by tree. Who were our distinguished visitors clad in such handsome garments? Closer inspection proved them to be no other than the cardinals. Where they came from, what their object was in visiting Grub Street, nobody knew or cared very much. It was enough that they had come and that they were making every minute of their visit memorable with rapturous warblings and show of brilliant plumage.

Bits of Lively Color

They were seldom still, but when they did perch for a moment in the top of a tree, it was as though that tree, touched by some magic wand, were suddenly blossoming with beautiful red flowers like glowing coals that lighted up the gray ashes of a street in which the flame and fire of life had died down and become almost extinguished. Most of the time they were not still. Instead, they flew from tree to tree, bits of color quickly flashing and glowing, first here and then there, or, threading their way in and out like a strand of bright floss on the dark background of some embroidered piece, they pursued each other. Back and forth they flew among the patterns of the bare branches that would soon be concealed by the dainty lace-work of early spring verdure, now balancing for a moment, glancing in the sunshine, then shooting like flaming rockets to the next twig from which they poured forth their never-ceasing melody.

The Vigor of the Cardinal

Ornithology books describe the cardinal as a clumsy bird. From the standpoint of grace of movement it may be that he is; neither is he so dainty and aerial as a humming bird, nor so poetically beautiful as a blue bird. He is essentially different from them and from all other birds in that he brings life and vigor. Although at times he seems the epitome of song incarnate, there are other and more beautiful singers. However, in that one characteristic, vigor, none surpasses him, and this characteristic is dependent upon his color.

Color theory has it that red symbolizes fire, blood, passion. Next to orange it is the most aggressive color we have. The old Greek theaters used red curtains for the sole purpose of appealing to the passions of auditors, especially when a tragedy was being enacted. The cardinal is an aggressive bird, and by that I do not mean his disposition. He is the burning torch of the landscape. August, cardinal flowers, flames of sumac that light the autumn roads, none is so bright as he. He is light and life incarnate, and this is what he brought to Grub Street. It was as though he were a prophet of the coming spring. To Grub Street, hemmed in by asphalt, almost buried alive in bricks and breathing the smoke and filth of countless factories, the cardinals were a marvel and a message, a great light in the grayness of the day, and a recall to existing beauty that had almost been forgotten. The downy woodpecker still hammers the same old tree, the nuthatch says, "Yank, yank," as he cheerfully and contentedly continues his search for food, and Grub Street is grayer than ever. We have not forgotten the cardinals. How could we?

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 970)

A Need for 90,000 Jobs

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I am writing a little line to ask the help of your valuable paper for those army men who will be discharged before the last day of this month and who are at present seeking positions. These men are some of the best we have had in the service, especially from a business standpoint, and yet, I believe, so many people believe that the war is over and the army demobilized that they do not realize that there are some men who have given a tremendous amount of time, loyalty and patriotically, to the government, and who now need positions for the winter. Here are the facts:

Most employers feel that the army is demobilized and that all men have positions. Between now and October 31 there will be over 90,000 officers and men discharged from the army, quite a number of whom are New England men. These men are now being released have been held for the convenience of the government and most of them have been working day and night to help their more fortunate comrades to be discharged and to return to civilian pursuits. You know as well as I do that their work has been constant and hard and that they are coming home without any bands playing, and there won't be any mayors to congratulate them on blowing up a dugout or capturing a young army singlehanded. They will just do this—get themselves discharged, quietly take a train and slip home to hunt a job, and it is my personal belief that a whole lot of them are entitled to the utmost consideration on the part of the employers who need good men, because they have certainly served the country during the continuous grind of demobilization without any inspiration of bands, parades, etc. To a large extent they have been the most competent men for business purposes that we have had, otherwise they would not have been retained to shoulder the tremendous burden of demobilization which required system and a well-ordered plan. Can't you go to it and help them out by telling some of the employers, through your paper, that these men are entitled to consideration if the employers want live wires, brains, ability, and stick-to-it-iveness. It is a bad time of the year to get a job, and if you can help in the columns of your paper it will be appreciated to the fullest extent by all of these men, and will make them feel, I am sure, that a great publication has not forgotten them and their loyal service to the country.

(Signed) A. B. HITCHCOCK.

Major, Infantry, U. S. A.
Camp Morale Officer,
Headquarters United States Army
Cantonment, Camp Devens, Massachusetts, October 15, 1919.



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COAL PRICE ORDER TO BE RESTORED

Railroads Will Lay in Supply of Fuel—Congress Supports Administration in Its Plans to Maintain Law and Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following the announcement of policy in the crisis precipitated by the threatened strike called by the United Mine Workers of America for midnight tonight, despite President Wilson's personal appeal and the official characterization of the move as "unlawful and unjustifiable," government officials, settled down yesterday to mature and work out their plans for coping with the emergency in such a way as will best safeguard the national interest and the majesty of the law.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who had a 20-minute conference with President Wilson yesterday, outlined to the Chief Executive the plan of campaign already decided on. The President showed concern over the potentialities of the situation, but assured the Attorney-General that he was in thorough accord with the steps taken to meet the strike. At a special session the Cabinet endorsed the program of action outlined by Mr. Palmer on Wednesday night.

Congress Supports Government

The purpose of the government to present an unflinching front in dealing with the situation and to employ all lawful means to maintain law and order and to prevent the violation of individual rights under the Constitution received the strong endorsement of Congress, when the Senate, after a debate in which the issues at stake were clarified, adopted a concurrent resolution supporting such constitutional and lawful means as will be necessary to meet the present national emergency and vindicating the majesty and power of the government.

"I saw the President for 15 or 20 minutes," Mr. Palmer said, "and told him all the steps we have taken with regard to the proposed strike and the plans we have so far made for meeting emergencies. He approved of the steps so far taken. The President looks well and was evidently well informed upon the coal situation."

Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, placed before the President last night an order restoring the maximum price regulations on coal that were in force during the war and until last February. This order is designed to establish fixed prices in order to prevent profiteering in the event the supply of coal is reduced, with strong competition for it. The President is expected to sign the order this morning.

Government's Plan of Action

The general plan of action by the government will be executed by the Department of Justice and the Fuel Administrator. The enforcement of the Lever Food and Fuel Control Act and all other federal laws will be the function of the Department of Justice. The Fuel Administrator will work partly through the United States Railroad Administration, particularly in controlling the distribution of coal, and partly through the Department of the Interior, with which the former Fuel Administration was consolidated last summer.

As Congress shows every inclination to support the executive branch of the government in its effort to safeguard the public interest if the strike takes place, the lack of funds which caused the suspension of the Fuel Administration is expected to be remedied speedily and there is promise that any other funds the government may need will be forthcoming, although a careful scrutiny of the purposes for which they will be used may be expected.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, revealed the first step of the government to control the distribution of coal in an announcement yesterday that regional directors had been instructed to see that each railroad accumulated as large a reserve of coal as possible. Coal will be purchased if available, but will be held in transit and commandeered from other

consignees if necessary. The latter course is said to have been resorted to by railroads under private control for the maintenance of essential public service.

Order of Priority

The order of priority in the distribution of coal places the steam roads and inland and coastwise vessels first, and afterward domestic establishments, including hotels, hospitals and asylums; the navy and the army; public utilities supplying water, light and heat for public use; producers and manufacturers of food, including refrigeration; national, state, county and municipal government emergency requirements; bunkers and other marine emergency requirements; and producers of newsprint and plants for printing daily newspapers.

At a special session of the Cabinet yesterday, the statement of government policy issued on Wednesday night by the Attorney-General was approved, as was the proposal of the Fuel Administrator to reinstate the maximum price regulations. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, said that federal troops would be used upon call from the Department of Justice, which is responsible for enforcing federal laws, and that where any such laws were violated it would be unnecessary to wait for the call from a governor or local authorities.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, estimated the non-union production of coal at 150,000,000 tons annually, which would be sufficient to keep the railroads supplied. If it should become necessary, he said, the government would curtail the supply of coal to industries to 50 per cent. Dr. Garfield said the curtailment list used by the former War Industries Board would be followed in general.

After an all-day debate on the crisis confronting the country, the Senate adopted by a viva voce vote a concurrent resolution pledging the moral support of Congress to the Executive in the use of all constitutional means and the maintenance of law and order and the protection of every citizen in the exercise of his lawful rights. The preamble, which specified the coal miners as guilty of an unlawful act, was stricken out so that there should be no discrimination against any class of citizens. The Senate resolution follows:

"Assuring the Administration of the support of the Congress in dealing with the present emergency:

"Whereas, the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order for the security of life and property and the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights is the first and paramount duty of the government, and must be at all times vigorously and effectively safeguarded by the use of every means to that end:

Two Senators Defend Miners

"Therefore, be it Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that we hereby give the national administration and all others in authority the assurance of our constant, continuous, and unqualified support in the use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to meet the present industrial emergency and vindicating the majesty and power of the government in enforcing obedience to and respect for the Constitution and the laws, and in fully protecting every citizen in the maintenance and exercise of his lawful rights and the observance of his lawful obligations."

The resolution was adopted after a motion to table was defeated by a vote of 6 to 67.

The only defense of the miners came from William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. Both Senators declared that they were in favor of the maintenance of law and order, but asserted that the question of whether or not the miners were breaking their contract was debatable. Mr. La Follette took the position that the miners were using the only means at their disposal to secure the bare necessities of life.

The fight made by Senators Borah and La Follette resulted in eliminating from the resolution the implication that Congress leveled it at the coal miners as "law breakers," adopting the designation of the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer.

"The letter of the Attorney-General on upholding and enforcing the law," said Senator Borah, "I entirely approve, but I disagree with some of his

statements of facts. I think the contract between the miners and operators, which the Attorney-General says is still in force, can be shown to have expired some time ago. At least, it is a debatable question and I do not want the resolution to commit us to one side of it."

Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, feared that the pledge of support to the Administration contained in the resolution might be too broad. He was willing to support it in all lawful measures to meet the situation, he said, but he did not want to give a blanket approval in advance under which unlawful measures might be employed, such as the improper use of military power. He wanted to qualify it by limiting the approval to "use of all constitutional and lawful means," and this was agreed to.

Reiteration of Plain Duty

"The resolution is only a reiteration of our plain duty and its value, of course, is largely sentimental," said Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, "but sentiment has a good deal of value, and this is a most opportune time to declare that we stand squarely behind the Administration in its purpose to enforce the law."

"I am not accepting the construction that some people place on this situation," said Senator Borah. "I do not agree that this is a fight between the government and Lewis. Before it is ended, we may discover that it is a fight between the government and the coal operators. I believe in the enforcement of law, but I am not prepared to endorse any particular conclusion of opinion about the merits of this controversy."

"The threat is made to the people of this country because of the controversy between the operators and the miners," declared John S. Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi. "The fact that November 1 was made the date for the strike proves that. From that date the entire country down to the middle south requires fuel to keep it warm. It is a decision that a revision of the decision concerning wages and hours is demanded and that the date of the contract is changed from April 1, at the beginning of the warm season, when the people have a chance to get along without fuel, to November 1, when the people have no chance."

"The time has come for the people to take a part. There should be public meetings and agreements of all classes of people not to furnish the necessities of life to the people of either side of this controversy if they refuse to arbitrate it. Let the people form some peoples' unions, let them go on a strike against this condition. Let them refuse to supply the requirements of both these mad contestants who would destroy the government and civilization."

Miners' Side Stated

"The chief complaint of the miners is that they cannot get enough work to do to support their families," said Mr. La Follette. "I would like to see the resolution pass, but not in a form that will make it an intimation that Congress indorses the use of machine guns to prevent perfectly lawful acts. The government is always slow and cautious in proceeding against the steel interests and the coal mining interests, but it is always summary in proceeding against labor."

Senator Townsend protested against Mr. La Follette's statement about the inadequate work of the miners. "The Secretary of Labor was before our committee, the other day," he said, "and told us that his carefully prepared figures on costs and wages showed that the increase in wages has more than outrun the advance in costs. He said that the miners were better off than ever before, and were never so well employed as now."

In the House as in the Senate, sentiment was practically unanimous in the belief that the Administration should be fully supported in the emergency. Both Democratic and Republican leaders expressed themselves as ready to carry out any recommendations from the executive.

President Criticized

Course Called Climax of Series of Attempted Usurpations of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—With no indication of the development, of any possibility to avert the strike of 400-

000 union bituminous coal miners to-night at midnight, the officials of the union yesterday declared that reports received in telegrams from various local unions make certain the shutdown of practically all the soft coal mines.

The executive board continued in session yesterday but outside of making public the answer sent by John L. Lewis, acting president, and the board to a telegram from William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, there was no further action on the strike.

The Telegram to Secretary Wilson

"Scale committee representing United Mine Workers convened with operators of central competitive field at Buffalo September 25 and presented to operators the wage demands as formulated by our international convention, which was thoroughly representative of the views of our membership. Operators declined to consider the merits of our demands and refused to negotiate on a basis which would be productive of any results. After one week adjournment was taken to reconvene in Philadelphia, October 9, and joint session of three days was held in that city. Miners' representatives made every effort to negotiate a settlement but were met by uncompromising refusal of coal operators to consider merits of our position."

Negotiations Desired

"At that time no strike order was in effect and none would have been issued had there been any constructive suggestions of a competent nature offered by the coal operators. Miners left Philadelphia conference with deepest reluctance and heavy hearts. Later on when we were called into conference by yourself at Washington, day by day we reiterated we were anxious and willing to go into joint negotiations without reservations, having in mind only interest of our people, for purpose of negotiating wage agreement which would avert strike in bituminous industry."

"Our position remains the same today. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to attend any joint conference which may be arranged by you upon fair basis and stand ready to reconvene international convention of our organization whenever our sole committee has revealed an honorable proposition for presentation to such convention."

President's Statement Called Partisan

"Permit me to say to you, sir, the unprecedented and unwarranted action of Cabinet and President of the United States in issuing statement of Saturday last has done more to prevent satisfactory settlement of impending strike and working out of wage agreement than any other element which has entered into situation. The President's statement is a fiercely partisan document because it attacks the intention of the mine workers without even suggesting that mine operators may have brought about this unhappy situation, and further, because threat is made to exercise full force of government to prevent stoppage of work without any corresponding threat to exert full force of government to enforce fair working conditions and a living wage."

"It is indeed a sad commentary upon principles of square dealing when President of United States and his Cabinet by unanimous vote ally themselves with sinister financial interests which seek to deny justice to labor and precipitate our country into industrial turmoil. The President states: 'The mine workers' projected strike is not only unjustifiable, but unlawful.' He states further: 'It is wrong both morally and legally.'

In other words, the President says it is a crime for the miners to strike and threatens punishment for the crime.

Not a Crime to Strike

"May I point out to you that under laws of the United States, beyond any presidential amendment or abrogation, it is not a crime to strike. It cannot be made a crime to strike, and an individual cannot be punished for striking as for the commission of a crime."

"The President of the United States is the servant and not the master of the Constitution. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. In the interpretation and application of the Constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court are final authority."

"The President's statement of October 25, 1919, threatens invasion of constitutional and inalienable rights of American citizens. It is the climax of a long series of attempted usurpations of executive power."

Inconsistency Seen

"The presidential statement announced as its excuse for threatening invasion of constitutional right 'that the war itself is still a fact.' Two days later, however, in a veto message to Congress, the President refused to approve of enforcement of an act which he said 'was passed by reason of the emergency of war and whose objects have been satisfied in the demobilization of the army and navy.' If the President was right on Monday, I submit, sir, that he was wrong on Saturday."

"The presidential edict threatens to deny to mine workers protection of both the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. They are threatened with involuntary servitude by the presidential attempt to make a refusal to work individually or collectively a crime."

"The right and the duty rests upon free American labor to maintain unimpaired the constitutional privileges and guarantees of all American citizens. The United Mine Workers of America believe the great majority of our citizenship will resent any trespass upon these principles."

Miners Ready to Walk Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Two-thirds of the total bituminous coal miners in the United States are employed in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, and practically all of them will answer the strike call tomorrow morning, officials of the United Mine Workers of America here intimated yesterday.

The total number of bituminous miners in the country in 1917, when the last census was taken, was 604,144, but this number has been increased somewhat in the two years since this census. Of these, approximately 225,000 are employed in the great bituminous fields of western Pennsylvania, while 150,000 are employed in West Virginia. Ohio's number is probably not more than 50,000. In three states there are approximately 4800 mines, 2000 of which are in the western Pennsylvania field. There are hundreds of other mines in the western Pennsylvania fields that are known

as "wagon mines"—mines where the coal is taken away in wagons or trucks—that probably will not be affected by the strike.

Western Pennsylvania is by far the greatest bituminous coal-producing section in the United States. The output in 1917 was estimated at approximately 170,000,000 tons. The bituminous field of this State includes an area of about 12,200 square miles. Twenty-eight western counties make up the field, and all of these except one, Westmoreland, are well organized.

VIEWS OF SEAMEN TO BE CONSIDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A deputation from the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, headed by J. Havelock Wilson, M.P., interviewed Sir Robert Hope at the Labor Ministry this morning to protest against the exclusion of seamen from the 48-hour bill. Representatives of masters and mates and engineers from all parts of the country were present.

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Havelock Wilson intimated that Sir Robert had given a sympathetic reply and had promised that the seamen's views would have the careful consideration of the government and of himself.

MILK PRODUCERS FREED BY JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury here last night in the case of the eight officials of the Milk Producers Association, tried on a charge of conspiracy to fix prices. The jury retired to deliberate on the case at 3:40 p. m. and returned its verdict at about 9:30 p. m. The trial of the case took two months. A month was required in which to select a jury.

In the closing argument for the defendants their attorney, Charles S. Deene, claimed that the State had failed to prove a conspiracy or to prove that the officials were guilty of price-fixing. What action they took, he contended, was as agents for others.

FINAL LUXEMBOURG RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—As a result of the general election in Luxembourg the new Chamber is constituted as follows: Roman Catholics, 22; Socialists, 13; Radicals, 7; National Independent Party, 4; Independent Party of the Luxembourg People, 2.

VISCOUNT JELICOE'S TOUR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe goes to Hilo today, and thence to Esquimaux.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY URGED BY WOMEN

Successful Operation of Rule Is Reported by Delegates to International Working Women's Congress in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The eight-hour day for women was discussed at yesterday's session of the International Working Women's Congress, the delegates from the different countries represented telling of conditions in their respective countries.

Miss Hesselgren, Swedish delegate, announced that the eight-hour day had been adopted in Sweden just the day before she sailed for the United States. Everything except farm work, housework, and employment in some shops, was included and there was little possibility for overtime.

The Belgian delegate, Victoria Cappe, said that since the war the opinion of working people had been favorable to the eight-hour day which had been put into effect in the mines, metal working and textile factories, with a committee representing the government, employers and employees to consider any difficulties that came up.

The eight-hour day has been adopted, not only for the industries, but for the peasants in Italy, it was reported, and an effort is being made to reach the lace makers and others who are engaged in "sweated" work in their homes.

The four-shift system is being advocated to insure a weekly rest for both men and women in industries requiring long and continuous work.

Protest was made against the exclusion of women from the International Labor Congress, and a suggestion was made by Mary McArthur of Great Britain that, when it came to the consideration of such questions as those connected with maternity, the men delegates should be asked temporarily to give their places to women, which could be done under the rules.

WERNER HORN FOUND GUILTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—Werner Horn, charged with an attempt to blow up the international bridge at St. Croix, New Brunswick, was found guilty on Tuesday. In an unsworn statement to the court he said that while he had violated the neutrality of the United States, by transporting dynamite, his attempt to blow up the bridge on Canadian territory was an act of war. He claimed that he acted on behalf of Germany and under the protection of the German flag.

NOVEMBER

The month that smacks of Winter—the need of Cold Weather Apparel is apparent. Let our bountiful stock supply your needs. The National Thanksgiving Day will be observed this month—the day of Family Reunions and the day when all gather about the Festal Board—let us supply the articles so necessary to give your table an attractive setting.

Spotless Linen, Glittering Glass, Sparkling Silver, Charming China, etc.

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Make your purchases early—so as to secure the best selections.

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The McAlpin Store

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Anniversary Sale

Begins Saturday, Nov. 1st

—Never before in all our 68 years have we had to surmount greater difficulties—never have we achieved more!

—There are delightful surprises in every department in the house, including Women's, Children's and Men's Apparel and Accessories, Yard Goods, Housefurnishings and Groceries.

—"Do-Your-Holiday-Shopping-Early" folks will find many helpful suggestions in this Sale.

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Cincinnati, Ohio

The HALLMARK Store

MR. BARNES SCORES A LABOR TRIUMPH

Proposal for Annual International Conference of Capital and Labor Is Said to Be British Leader's "Finest Work"

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is a general consensus of opinion in British Labor circles that the best thing that has come out of the Peace Conference discussions at Paris is the proposal to set up machinery whereby the representatives of Capital and Labor, drawn from 45 different countries, together with the representatives of their respective governments, shall meet annually to consider the causes of industrial strife with a view to a speedy and sympathetic solution. The moderate elements in the Labor movement express themselves as wholeheartedly supporting the scheme, and are loud in their praise of the efforts of G. N. Barnes, M. P., who, perhaps, more than any other man has been mainly responsible for the success achieved.

It must be a healthy and hopeful achievement that fails to provide the extremists with food for argument and criticism, especially when inspired by a man who they are apt to regard as a black sheep who has wandered from the fold. Although careful not to lavish praise on the project, they yet agree that "it is not so bad on the whole" and is the finest work that George Barnes has accomplished on behalf of Labor during a long and useful career.

Labor Accepts Proposals

Among the most thoughtful and studious, the difficulty of framing a set of proposals agreeable to half a hundred different nationalities is something akin to the task of framing a set of rules to meet the wishes of a score of trade unions in an amalgamation scheme. The analogy is a fair and serviceable one. In both instances the success of the scheme depends upon the enthusiast with a long view, who is prepared to swallow any number of individual dislikes for the sake of the wider vision.

British Labor, then, in the main accepts the proposals with open arms, although it still regards the proportion of government representatives both at the International Labor Conference and the International Labor Office, as being too heavy, on the ground that when combined with the employers' representation, it would outnumber Labor by three to one.

Born of the same suspicious fear that led Labor to oppose government commissions and arbitration courts in the past, objection is based upon the assumption that the government representatives will be found upon every occasion supporting the employers' interests. As Parliament, it is argued, is the political expression of the dominant commercial interests, it is safe to assume that representatives chosen by Parliament will do nothing that might jeopardize or tend to minimize the power of those interests.

The obvious and immediate reply to this specious piece of reasoning is to remind the critic that so far as the British Empire is concerned one of the government representatives is a man drawn from the ranks of Labor, who has spent his whole life in an earnest endeavor to uplift the toiling masses among whom he has lived and worked.

"A Labor Government"

One might travel far before lighting upon a responsible worker in the Labor movement who could imagine Mr. Barnes acting as advocate for the employers, or supporting any measure which he did not honestly believe would tend to raise the standard of living among the wage earners. But they do not pursue this objection very vigorously, because they know in their hearts that it is the government itself that they do not like, and therefore they believe that nothing good can come out of it.

There is the further reason that it is confidently believed that a Labor Government is well within the field of practical politics, and the arguments now used by Labor might be served out by other interests under similar circumstances when Labor is in power.

The other government representative will be Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K. C. B., who was with Mr. Barnes in Paris and assisted throughout the negotiations. In inviting the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress to select the Labor representative, the government acted wisely, for, with all its faults and imperfections, this body more truly represents working class organizations than any other. Mr. G. H. Stuart-Bunning, it is understood, has been appointed to make the journey to Washington on their behalf, but in view of developments arising out of the amalgamation of a number of the post office workers' unions, Mr. Bunning is no longer an official, and it is a moot point whether he is eligible to remain a member of the parliamentary committee, so that another Labor representative may yet be appointed.

An Employers' Representative

The employers' representative has not been so easy to select, as there is no body among them approximating to the Trade Union Congress. Happily the problem was rendered less difficult in consequence of the national conferences called together by the Ministry of Labor to set up the industrial councils. Sir Allan M. Smith is the chairman of the employers' side, which is representative of nearly every industry in the country and has therefore been invited to select a representative.

In view of the many wage demands now being initiated by the engineering trade unions and of the responsible position which Sir Allan Smith holds in the engineering world, it is extremely unlikely that he will proceed to the States.

As at present advised, representatives will attend from 32 countries who signed the Peace Treaty, together with 13 neutrals. The fact that neither Germany nor Austria had been invited threatened at one period to render the convention abortive, the British section going to the length of

saying they would refuse to participate if the representatives of these two nations were excluded.

The position at the moment is much more hopeful as the result of a kind of compromise which it is fully expected will satisfy the parliamentary committee.

The question of the "invitation" will be left to the decision of the international conference, and every facility will be given to the German and Austrian delegates to obtain passports in the event of their being asked to take their places at the conference table.

There are five main questions down on the agenda for discussion, every one of which concerns all the nationalities present; problems peculiar to one country or another appear to have been ruled out.

The adoption of the policy of the eight-hour day only concerns England in regard to the production of certain commodities; competing countries working 10 or more hours per day have an unfair advantage over her.

Problem of Unemployment

The second item, namely prevention of, or provision against unemployment, is one that has baffled the wits of statesmen in many countries, and if, on this point alone, a solution of universal application is found, the convention will have justified a hundredfold all the labor that has gone to making it a success.

In many ways perhaps, the question of the employment of women is the most delicate one for consideration, for the views of the "advanced men" and the "advanced women" are by no means identical, although there will be unanimity in regard to the next problem, namely employment of children; as also on the fifth and last, prohibiting the employment of women in industry on night work and the "prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches."

By the time these notes appear in print the British delegates may be across the Atlantic, having the blessing of all earnest social reformers who see in the Washington congress the beginnings of a great movement that will do much to bring a better understanding and a true spirit of brotherhood between the toiling masses of the world.

DESPITE REPORTS, PRICES ARE HIGHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Contrary to reports that there have been general reductions in the prices of food products on the Pacific coast, authorities on this subject state that there has not only been no reduction but that there has been a general advance from 1 to 2 per cent in the last few weeks. There have been reductions in the wholesale prices of pork products and some kinds of meats, but it is said that proportionate decreases have not been put into effect by the retailers.

Milk has gone up from 14 to 15 cents a quart in San Francisco, and it is stated that the price of bread is to be increased. Flour and eggs have also gone up in price. In fact, there has been a general advance all along the line in staple food products.

DECISION AVOIDED ON DIRECT ACTION

British Trade Union Congress Evaded Straight Issue, Owing to Doubt as to the Support Movement Could Command

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Although the Trade Union Congress expressed itself definitely neither in favor of nor against direct action for purely political purposes, there is no shadow of doubt as to the intentions of the conference in that connection if the necessity arises. An impression eagerly fostered in certain quarters implies that the direct actionists deliberately avoided a straight issue because they were in doubt as to the extent of the support which they could command. No useful purpose is served by attempting to gather consolation from a position that does not obtain. Not that the present writer desires to indicate that the outlook is black. There is no problem so complex or threatening that it cannot be solved if thoroughly understood and squarely and honestly faced.

What congress did—or what is more correct, what it refused to do—was to record an opinion on an abstract policy. It would have been surprising if it had. While one might appreciate the courage of the constitutionalists in forcing the issue, it is almost universally agreed that in submitting the resolution in the form and manner recorded, they were lacking in tact and conference diplomacy. The resolution bluntly asked congress to "declare against the principle of industrial action in purely political matters."

Tom Shaw, M. P., in proposing the resolution, made a powerful and clear statement in defense of constitutional methods, but he was far too sanguine in his assumption that everybody understood what the words "purely political" meant. He was candid enough to admit that there were questions on the border line which it would be difficult to define as being either entirely political or entirely industrial. Therein is to be found the true reason why the delegates by 2,255,000 against 2,086,000 came to the conclusion that the safest way out of the difficulty was to vote for the previous question and so avoid a straight issue.

A Weapon of Revolution

Over and over again, said Mr. Shaw, Mr. Smillie and Mr. Williams, who are the chief exponents of industrial action, have made it clear that they would use this weapon to usher in a revolution, with a view to creating a system of government approximating the soviet system of Russia. Describing Lenin as the high apostle of industrial action, Mr. Shaw proceeded

to illustrate the system of government forced by him upon a helpless people at the muzzle of a rifle.

The chief contribution to the debate came from Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, whom The Christian Science Monitor discovered in the early days of this year when he was practically unknown to the London press. In many quarters the opinion has been expressed that the finest speech during the whole proceedings of congress fell from the lips of this young Celt.

As one who was a direct actionist, Mr. Hodges indignantly repudiated the assertion that they desired a soviet system of government, which, in his opinion, was not adaptable to Great Britain with its traditions and institutions. Characterizing the resolution as being academic, abstract, and mischievous, and disposing of nothing, Mr. Hodges pointed out that he could find nothing on the agenda which could legitimately authorize its introduction in its present form. An opportunity, he said, would be given later, in a resolution to be moved by Mr. J. H. Thomas, for congress to declare whether, in certain eventualities, a conference should be called to consider what action should be taken to influence the government as to the policy being pursued.

Directing the attention of the congress to the circumstance that the opposition to direct action came mainly from Labor members of Parliament, Mr. Hodges proceeded to express his surprise that the Labor Party, in view of their inability to accomplish anything in the House of Commons, did not appeal to the industrial movement to come to their assistance. He warned the Labor Party that the time would come when they would be compelled to appeal to the industrial movement for "assistance and support to accomplish something which is fundamentally right in the interests of humanity."

Hardly had Mr. Hodges resumed his seat than there were indications that several quarters were following his lead; the previous question was moved with the result stated.

Direct Action Conference

If the world is denied the satisfaction of knowing what the Trade Union Congress thinks about direct action, when and in what circumstances, if any, it is prepared to recommend the use of this weapon to achieve political ends, it was not for want of discussion during the six days' session.

The fifty-first congress may truly be remembered as the direct action conference, for the subject cropped up in one shape or another every day. The chairman, G. H. Stuart-Bunning, in his presidential address, as if in anticipation of the criticism ultimately leveled at the Parliamentary Committee, made a vigorous onslaught against this policy, in defending the action of his committee in their decision to refuse to call a special meeting to consider the questions of conscription, Russian policy, and intervention of the military in trade disputes.

The writer expressed the opinion in

a previous article that as these matters were adjusting themselves there was no need to feel particularly apprehensive or alarmed on these counts. J. H. Thomas, M. P., the railwaymen's leader, however, doubtless harbored some such fears, because, although known to be one of the greatest and strongest fighters for constitutionalism, he yet was responsible for a resolution demanding that the government should withdraw troops from Russia and repeal the Conscription Acts. Failing a satisfactory reply a further conference was to be called to consider the necessary action to enforce the same. Now, assuming the government refused to take its marching orders from Glasgow, and another conference was called, the delegates would be forced, willy nilly, to recommend an exhibition of industrial strength and discipline in one form or another. They could hardly decide to call yet another conference and retain any semblance of dignity and respect.

On Safe Ground

One therefore is led irresistibly to the belief that Mr. Thomas stands upon safe ground in regard to the direct action policy on these questions. But he has committed himself to the unconstitutional policy, a departure which the extremists are not likely to let him forget if and when the proposal is again submitted with a view to achieving a given object.

Tom Shaw, M. P., is in a similar position. Only a day or two before he was thrashing unmercifully the arguments of the direct actionists, but on the Russian question, and continued conscription, he was marching cheerfully under the same banner with them.

J. R. Clynes, M. P., made an exceedingly able speech in defense of constitutionalism which was listened to attentively and loudly applauded, but he again was not opposed to the resolution, and, as already explained, will be led inevitably, in the event of another conference being called on these matters, into some form of industrial protest. With but two dissenting voices, the resolution was agreed to.

ELIMINATION OF CARTOON IS FORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Pressmen in a local printing plant where "Life," a New York publication, is being printed as a result of the troubles in the printing trade in New York City, forced the removal of a cartoon from the publication because they considered it a reflection on organized Labor. They refused to work until the cartoon was eliminated.

The drawing to which the pressmen objected shows a patrolman in uniform standing at the door of a room in which a man is beating a woman with the arm of a chair. The policeman is represented as saying to the captain of police, "It's all right, captain, he's got a union card."

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET REPUBLIC

Celebration Planned Throughout United States by National Socialist Party and the Communist Party of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Radical organizations with national headquarters in Chicago are planning a nation-wide celebration of the second anniversary of the Soviet Republic of Russia. The National Socialist Party has issued a manifesto calling upon the people to protest against the attack upon Russia and demand a lifting of the blockade. Meetings, it was announced, will be held in many cities. A big mass meeting has been arranged by the Cook County Socialist Party for Chicago, at which J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the official organs of the Socialist Party, who was convicted of violation of the Espionage Act, will preside.

The Communist Party of America, which represents a part of the revolutionary element that recently split off from the more conservative Socialist Party, plans meetings in all the large cities from November 7 to 9. Meetings also will be held in many smaller communities, so C. E. Ruthenburg, national secretary of the party, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

The gatherings will be designed to stir up agitation against the blockade of the Bolsheviks. The Communist Party already has printed 1,500,000 copies of a leaflet on the blockade and passed them out all over the country. These will be distributed on November 7. A general resolution has been sent out for adoption, urging the lifting of the blockade, demanding the withdrawal of United States troops from Russia, and calling on American workers generally to support these policies by doing as the longshoremen of Seattle, Washington, are stated to have done recently in refusing to load munitions for Admiral Koltchak.

MORE POLICE FOR BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It was announced yesterday that 820 men are available for the new Boston police force. During the day 85 new men were assigned to duty.

A special inquiry court has completed taking evidence on shootings during the early days of the police strike, and will report to the Governor, Calvin Coolidge, who will decide whether guardsmen implicated in the shootings shall be tried by court-martial. The question before the court was to determine whether the shootings were justifiable in the interest of public order.

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THEY have found out how smart Betty Wales Dresses are in style, what lovely materials they are made of, and what beautiful workmanship goes into every bit of finishing, no matter how inconspicuous. They have learned, too, how simple it is to assemble a season's wardrobe by going straight to the merchant who has the exclusive privilege of selling Betty Wales Dresses in their town and making a selection there.

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SPAIN AS A LAND FOR CONGRESSES

Spaniards Desire to Convey Idea That It Is a Good Country for International Congresses of All Kinds

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

BILBAO, Spain—Never has so much enthusiasm and really intelligent interest been displayed in natural science matters in general and a hundred specialties in particular as just now when the most important congress of this nature that has ever been held in Spain has taken place at Bilbao under splendid conditions. From the way in which the people listen to or read of the debates and themselves discuss the interesting points raised, one might imagine that this was a land which had not believed that everything might be done by politics, or that anyhow politics were the only thing worth considering. Really almost all that a cold critic might find against this present congress, given such a brilliant start by the King, is that there is too much ebullient enthusiasm about it, and that these matters to which the people of other countries—and of course the scholars and natural scientists in Spain—are thoroughly accustomed and regard as commonplace, are looked upon as wonders that have newly arrived from the heavens and are first seen in the peninsula.

Catching Public Imagination

The Spanish people have always been too much inclined to associate natural science with the supernatural, to expect too much from it. The only announcements in the newspapers in recent times with regard to these matters that have to any extent caught the public imagination have seemed to be, as one remembers, a scheme brought forward by some one by which Spain was to attract to herself the riches of the world by manufacturing nitrates for purposes of manure from the atmosphere, and another, according to which the transmutation of metals seemed to be accomplished! But the economic pressure upon the world, the necessity for intensifying production, the large quantities of electric machinery laid in during the war, the considerable importations of American tools, and the open statements of the many American agents or members of missions, with their great schemes for development, who are now going through the country almost in the capacity of propagandists of natural science, as it might be said, are undoubtedly having a considerable influence on the Spanish.

Among other good reasons why Spain has desired to make a thorough success of this congress is that she wishes to attract the attention of the outside world to herself in regard to serious matters like this, and especially to inspire the idea that this is a good country for international congresses of all kinds. One of these has already been caught, as it were, and another is nearly hooked. It seems to have been settled already that the International Postal Congress will be held at Madrid next year, and it is anticipated that this, instead of being the extremely dry business that most postal congresses might naturally be concerned only with such matters as reciprocity in postal rates and the color of stamps, will be the most interesting conference conceivable, for it will be the first at which aviation will ever have come into the practical scheme and consideration of things.

A Buzz of Aeroplanes

It is expected, then, that the nations of the world will do something to make a demonstration of their aerial postal achievements and capacity on this occasion at Madrid, and that from the grand new post office in the capital, only just opened, and believed to be in many respects the finest in the world, there will be a buzz of aeroplanes taking the mail of the members of the congress to all kinds of queer places on the map, as well as to the capitals of all the countries, while the atmos-

phere round about the towers of this new post office will be thick with wireless telegraphic and telephonic messages from everywhere on earth.

In the same way the newspapers of the world will be brought together on the day of their production here in Madrid at this congress, as never before, and an expression will be given to the possibilities and achievements of the aerial mail which could not be brought about in any other way, or at all events with such good reason and so appropriately. To do all these things in connection with the European and even some of the Asiatic centers is a comparatively simple matter, even at this stage when one is continually hearing of French aeroplanes crossing Spain on their way to other lands, but there is natural speculation as to the point which communication with the United States and South America may have reached by that time, and whether the newspapers of Buenos Aires and New York may be laid upon the tables of the national representatives on the day of publication. Almost certainly this congress more than any other will stand for real practical gains in world development, and Spain is highly delighted to have it. She is now sending official representatives to Berne, where the last congress was held, in order to make a study of the procedure on such occasions.

That is the congress that is decided upon, and the other, which she has been seeking is an international natural science congress for the study of the Mediterranean. It is said that the Spanish Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has expressed the desire that, assuming it takes place in Madrid, the period of the conference shall coincide with the first centenary of the establishment of the Museo del Prado which occurs in November. Besides all this, Spain has not forgotten the Corvantes centenary celebrations which should have been held about the middle of the period of the war, but which were postponed, then, for obvious reasons, added to which was the hope that if held in peace the nations of the world might be induced to assist at them, and honor the memory of a genius of world renown.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fountain Court, London

PASSING LONDON LANDMARKS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The plan, which has now assumed definite proportions, put forward by the improvements committee of the London County Council, to widen the Strand and Wellington Street, possibly including also the widening of Waterloo Bridge, must entail the sacrifice of many old landmarks. While a part of Savoy Street, on the site where the original Palace of Savoy stood, is to be demolished, apparently Savoy buildings close by, once called Fountain Court, fraught with rich historic memories, will remain, though already many a vandal hand has been laid upon it.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the remains of the old Savoy Palace were demolished to make room for the approach to Waterloo Bridge. Built by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in 1245, the Savoy had played a great part in the history of England. John, the French King, was lodged there in 1357 when brought to England after the Battle of Poitiers by the Black Prince, and there Edward III and his queen came to visit him. The Savoy was considered, in those days, "the fairest manor in England," and, though it had been his prison, it so pleased the French King that he returned of his own accord to live there six years later. Much of the building was destroyed by rebels in

the fourteenth century, and it is not until the beginning of the sixteenth century that we hear of it restored and set in order for a hospital by Henry VII. In later centuries it was frequently used as a conference hall, and it was here, after the Restoration, Charles II ordered the assemblies of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Liturgy to be held.

Within the walls of the Savoy during the eighteenth century, no longer a "fair manor," but, in the words of a chronicler of that day, "a very ruinous building," exposed, despite its fine carvings and paintings, in many places to the weather, there continued to be nevertheless "great civic activities." Here was the King's printing press for proclamations, acts of Parliament, gazettes, and other public papers, and here were religious assemblies for various foreigners, as well as a refuge for poor people. Just opposite the Savoy, on the other side of the Strand, was the mansion of Burleigh, the all-powerful chief secretary of Elizabeth, whom she frequently visited, and in Exeter Street, running parallel with it, Johnson sampled his

first London lodgings in 1737. All that now remains of the great Savoy building is the Savoy Chapel, which, however, was not built until the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Fountain Court

Almost entirely overshadowed by the great Savoy Hotel is the little narrow court, next to Savoy Street, now Savoy buildings, once called Fountain Court. In the eighteenth century, the Fountain Tavern stood here, where the political opponents of Sir Robert Walpole met, calling themselves the Fountain Club, and here also met the Wolf Club in 1826, of which the actor, Edmund Kean, was a leading member. Perhaps the most interesting memories of Fountain Court are those associated with William Blake, the artist. Here, Albert Dürer's "Melancholia" on the table beside him, before him a glimpse of the river, where as Dante Gabriel Rossetti wrote, his eyes would constantly rest.

Though wandering into naught that met him there, But to the unfettered irreversible goal, Blake did those wonderful illustrations, "Inventions to the Book of Job," and here he began his last piece of work, drawings for the "Divina Commedia." During these years some of the greatest artists in England came to pay him homage—the millionaire's upholsterer can furnish no enrichments like those of Blake's enchanted room," one of his friends wrote of 3, Fountain Court.

There is another Fountain Court, no less interesting both by reason of its situation and associations, further northward along the Strand; the Fountain Court close to the Middle Temple Hall, that stately Elizabethan building belonging to one of the four great Inns of Court. In Middle Temple Lane lived Oliver Goldsmith at 2, Brick Court, and here next door was Thackeray in 1853, while Lamb and Johnson, in the previous century, both had chambers in the temple. This part of London was ever a favorite stage with Dickens for his novels, and Fountain Court must for all time be associated with Ruth and Tom Pinch, in Martin Chuzzlewit.

Exactly where Tom worked from morning to night in the temple, bringing order out of chaos among the great piles of books which lay there upon the floor for him to sort and catalogue, is not known, but it will be remembered that he and his sister Ruth had "a little plot between them," that he should always come out of the temple one way, past the fountain. "Coming through Fountain Court, he was just to glance down the steps leading into Garden Court, and look once all round him; and if Ruth had come to meet him, there he would see her . . . coming briskly up with the best little laugh on her

face that ever played in opposition to the fountain and beat it all to nothing."

As Dickens Describes It

Among the great variety of Dickens' descriptions of London, inseparable as they can never fail to be from the profound human interest of his characters, none surely is more vivid or attractive than this picture of Fountain Court: "Whether there was life enough left in the slow vegetation of Fountain Court for the smoky shrubs to have any consciousness of the brightest, purest-hearted little woman in the world is a question for gardeners and those who are learned in the loves of plants. But that it was a good thing for that same paved yard to have such a delicate little figure flitting through it; that it passed like a smile from the grimy old houses and the worn flag-stones . . . there is no doubt. The Temple fountain might have leaped up 20 feet to greet the springs of hopeful maidenhood that in her person, stole on, sparkling through the dry and dusty channels of the law; the chirping sparrows, bred in temple chimneys and crannies, might have held their peace to listen to imaginary skylarks, as so fresh a little creature passed; the dingy boughs, unused to droop otherwise than in their puny growth, might have bent down in kindred gracefulness, to shed their benedictions on her graceful head; old love-letters, shut up in iron boxes in the neighboring offices, and made of no account among the heaps of family papers into which they had strayed, and of which in their degeneracy they formed a part, might have stirred and fluttered with a moment's recollection of their ancient tenderness, as she went lightly by. Anything might have happened that did not happen, and never will, for the love of Ruth." Recently certain railings have been removed in Fountain Court, and shrubs, "smoky shrubs," Dickens would doubtless have critically dubbed them, have been put in their place. Details such as this, whether an advantage or not, may be regarded with equanimity, but any wholesale demolition of the ancient court—such as its former namesake on the site of the old Savoy has suffered—should be the gravest concern, not only of every Londoner, but of every Britisher who recognizes the value and the interest of such possessions.

ENGLISH MUST BE SPOKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the present policy of restricting the speakers at all meetings in public school buildings to the use of the English language would be continued, was decided at a recent meeting of the Board of Education. In exceptional cases only will the ban on foreign languages be lifted.

AMALGAMATION OF POSTAL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The scheme for the amalgamation into one big organization of the three leading unions of postal workers reached the decisive stage at a special amalgamating conference held at the Central Hall, Westminster. The three organizations concerned are the Postmen's Federation, the Postal and Telegraph Clerks Association, and the Fawcett Association. The amalgamating conference, which followed upon independent meetings of each of the bodies on the previous day, was attended by about 800 delegates. The amalgamated union will formally come into being at the new year, and it is proposed to call it the Union of Post Office Workers. In its initial stage it will have a membership of about 110,000, and it is expected that this number will in a short time be increased to 150,000.

For the administration of the amalgamation it is proposed to employ 11 full-time officers with headquarters in London, comprising a general secretary, assistant general secretary, editor, three organizing secretaries, woman organizer, treasurer, and mutual benefit section secretary, and three assistant secretaries. The amalgamation will publish a weekly journal, entitled The Post. It will adopt the policy of direct parliamentary action, affiliation with the Labor Party, the Trade Union Congress and the Scottish and Irish Trade Union Congresses.

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HOW AFGHAN RISING WAS FURTHERED

Events Which Preceded the Attempted Invasion of India Included a Conspiracy in Kabul to Overthrow Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CALCUTTA, India.—The Englishman recently published the following narrative relating to the events which preceded the attempted invasion of India:

"In 1916 three Indians, who had been provided with a little money from some unknown source, arrived in Kabul. They let it be known that they were the heads of a conspiracy that had been formed to overthrow the Government of India. The conspirators included a Sikh, who styled himself Administrative Minister of the Provisional Government of India, one A. H. Aziz, said to be an inhabitant of Kasur, who styled himself Assistant Administrative Minister, and Burkatullah, the well-known renegade, who acted as secretary of the organization. The conspirators also had a president, one Mahendra Pratap, who was sent to Kabul from Berlin.

"In the autumn of 1918, Mahomed Tarzi, a wild and venturesome spirit, joined the revolutionaries. The Ameer Abdur Rahman had banished him from Afghanistan, and for years he had been a refugee in Russian Turkestan. On the death of Abdur Rahman, he returned to Kabul with his family and soon got into the good graces of the Ameer Habibullah.

"Mahomed Tarzi consolidated his position in the Afghan Court by marrying his daughter to that son of Habibullah who is now Ameer. He is, therefore, the father-in-law of Ameer. In 1917 he disappeared from Kabul on some secret mission. In 1918 he returned, wearing a fez cap, calling himself Mahomed Tarzi Bey, and with a very large sum of money obtained from Bolshevik sources. He joined the Provisional Government of India, and it was as the result of his suggestions that money was sent into India to stir up sedition and revolt.

"Enver Pasha and a people's commissary named Kumaroff who had given Mahomed Tarzi his money, wanted the Afghans to undertake an invasion of India, and they sent messages to the Provisional Government to say that it must do something more startling and effective than it had yet done. But Ameer Habibullah, though he no longer treated the conspirators with contempt, refused bluntly to take any direct action. After the passing away of the Ameer, the conspirators put a nominee of their own, Amanullah Khan, upon the throne. They had money to spend and they spent it in bribing the army, and they had, more-

over, the help of Amanullah's mother, a princess of the blood royal and a woman of great force of character.

As Clay in Others' Hands

"The Ameer Amanullah is untraveled and inexperienced, and he is as clay in the hands of his father-in-law. They describe him in Kabul as a visionary and idealist, who has eagerly imbibed the Socialistic and Bolshevik theories cunningly laid before him by Mahomed Tarzi and the other conspirators. They told him stories about British and capitalistic tyranny and they dangled before his eyes the vision of himself as the leader of a great central Asiatic democracy and possibly of the millions of India also. The conspirators soon found to their delight that not only was the Ameer willing to help them, but that all the resources of the Afghan treasury were open to them. They had only to fix a date for the Afghan invasion and the invasion would take place.

"But first it was necessary to start trouble in India, and money was poured into this country for the purpose. Two agents were selected in India to distribute money to seditious and malcontents. One of these was Abdur Rahman, the Afghan representative at Simla, the other was Gholam Hyder, the Afghan postmaster and agent at Peshawar. Abdur Rahman seems to have been timid and unwilling, but Gholam Hyder was a man of another stamp. He was generally known in Peshawar as a great collector of Persian and central Asian carpets and rugs. . . . Secret and strange people visited him at night and went away with money, and it was in his brain that was hatched the plot for all Pathans and Afghans in Peshawar city to make a rush for the British barracks on the same night that an Afghan brigade forced the Khyber Pass.

Another Conspiracy

"It happened that at the very time their own plans were getting ripe another set of people were busily engaged in fomenting trouble in India. The bulk of them knew nothing about the Kabul plot. The Rowlatt Act disorders and riots, there is reason to believe, were entirely independent of inspiration from Mahomed Tarzi. The conspirators had fixed a date late in May for the Afghan invasion and the upheaval in India. The Rowlatt trouble started in April. Exaggerated stories of what was happening in India reached Kabul and the conspirators decided to act at once and to make the Rowlatt Act, or rather what they believed to be the act, their excuse for the invasion of India.

"An extraordinary deception was practised upon the Government of India by its own spies. These people brought a story, which was apparently believed both by Peshawar and Simla officials, that the Ameer at a Durbar had said that as a consequence of the riots the rich fields and wealthy bazaars of India lay at the feet of Afghan invaders. It was added that the Ameer had spoken in glowing

terms of the prospects of loot that lay before his army. It has now come out that the Ameer never said anything of the kind. He did hold a Durbar, but he spoke in an idealistic and visionary vein, rather after the style of Sirdar Ali Ahmed at the Peace Conference. After the Durbar, the conspirators met in secret and decided that May 10 was to be the great day for the massacre of the British garrison at Peshawar and forcing of the Khyber.

A Tame Surrender

"The plot became known. The authorities at Peshawar acted swiftly. The outbreak was to take place on Saturday. On Thursday, Peshawar city was surrounded by General Clime. Gholam Hyder and his creatures surrendered in the tamest way possible and were bundled off to Rangoon, and the Afghan brigade which had moved up to the mouth of the Khyber decided to stay where it was.

"In view of these facts it is to be hoped that the government will not believe that the peace recently signed at Rawalpindi means the end of the Afghan trouble. All the conspirators are still at large and behind them are the ever busy fingers of Enver Pasha and the Bolsheviks. The recent troubles on the frontier may be only wavering gusts compared to the storm that is to come. The storm may blow over, of course, but we should not remain unprepared for it."

DORNOCH WINS LOAN FLAG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scotland.—Scotland has scored a great triumph in the Victory Loan contest for the flag offered by the King for the city, burgh, or district which had the highest average subscription per head of population. The burgh of Dornoch heads the list with a fine average of £272 per head, beating the City of Westminster, whose average was £180 per head. But that is not all. Fourth on the list is Edinburgh; fifth, Falkland; sixth, Troon; eighth, Stornoway; ninth, Melrose; eleventh, Haddington; and twelfth, Duns, the county town of Berwickshire—eight Scottish names in the first twelve. The other four are such large and wealthy centers as Westminster, Liverpool, Holborn, and Maidstone, the county town of Kent. The King has signified his intention of presenting the flag to the Provost of Dornoch.

DIMNET TO LECTURE AT YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Abbe Ernest Dimnet, French professor and literary critic, is to lecture on "Leaders of France Today" at Yale University. Professor Dimnet is connected with the College Staniels, Paris, and since 1898 he has made increasing contributions to the leading English, French, and American periodicals. His book, "France Herself Again," written in English, was published in London at the time of the French triumph at the Marne.

USE OF PARAVANES DURING THE WAR

Explosive and Protective Paravanes for Ships Said to Have Saved About £200,000,000 to Allies in Vessels and Cargoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOURNEMOUTH, England.—"Grave and gay," might well describe the various topics on which papers were read at the different sectional meetings of the British Association, recently held at Bournemouth. The topics covered all manner of subjects from "recent archaeological discoveries" to the "Classification of Cattle Foods" and from "Tanks" to "Butterflies."

Professor Gray, during his presidential address in the physical science section, gave some amusing descriptions of some of the so-called inventions submitted to the Ministry of Munitions. Every Britisher, he said, thought he had some wonderful invention for wiping the Germans off the face of the earth. In praising the work of the Ministry of Munitions Inventions Department, the professor complained that when inventions were sent to the War Office by this department, they were quite often turned down, because they were not examined by well-informed and capable officers, while often clumsy and quite inferior contrivances were adopted. He proposed that steps should now be taken to form a record of experts, who would be available for special service in case of need.

A very interesting account of the wily ways of butterflies was given by Dr. F. A. Dixey, who stated there were three different kinds of these to be found in New Guinea, all mimicking each other. A similar sort of thing was to be noticed among other species found among the Himalayas and the more distant parts of India.

Airship Deterioration

Some very interesting facts were disclosed in a series of papers which were read in connection with airship construction. The chief difficulty in the case of airships, it was said, was the deterioration of the fabric under the action of sunlight. The sunlight has the effect of weakening the fabric

and then its holding capacities diminished very much. Lieutenant Cave-Brown-Cave declared that those who knew most about airships were more optimistic than those who knew little, but the greatest enthusiasts were those who knew the achievements and troubles of both airships and aeroplanes.

An interesting paper was read by Dr. H. M. Vernon on the subject of "Output" from those working six-hour and eight-hour shifts. He discussed the proposal to put the workers on to two six-hour shifts; one shift of workers would go on from 7 o'clock in the morning to 1:30 p. m., and another shift of workers would go on from 1:30 p. m. with half-hour breaks for meals. In this way the machinery would be kept running for 72 hours a week, and as the overhead charges for machinery were often higher than the cost of wages it would be possible to pay the workers as much for six hours' work as for eight hours' work, even if their rate of production did not increase in consequence of the shorter hours.

The subject of "Tanks" was dealt with by Sir Eustace Tennyson D'Eyncourt in a paper read before the engineering section, in which he gave the history of the tanks. He described how experiments were carried out until finally "mother tank" was built to fulfill the War Office requirements and the various types of tanks which were developed later were all "sons" and "daughters" of the original "mother tank."

War Inventions

It was perhaps natural that the inventions evolved during the war, were those which attracted most attention. Certainly the papers read on "Submarine Mining" and on "Paravanes" were listened to by crowded audiences. Commander Gwynne stated that during the war 130,000 mines and their accessories were laid by British vessels and four-fifths of the mine laying was done by British merchantmen. The greatest effects were the moral rather than the material results which the mines achieved.

The most powerful weapons against submarines were the depth charge and the paravanes, and it was on the paravanes that a most interesting paper was read by R. F. McKay. In describing the two kinds of paravanes, Mr. McKay stated that the explosive paravane as it was finally developed was a torpedo-shaped body carrying near its head a large steel plane and near the tail horizontal and vertical

fins. The plane was set at a small angle to the center line of the paravane, and was in an approximately vertical position when the paravane was being towed. The thrust of the water on the plane when the vessel is in motion, he stated, carried the paravane away from the fore and aft center line of the vessel. In this way when two paravanes were being towed, a spread of sweep, i. e., distance from paravane to paravane of 200 feet, might be obtained. Depth-keeping mechanism is also fitted in the tail of the paravane. The explosive paravane, he continued, carries an explosive charge of sometimes as much as 300 pounds of explosives. The other type of paravane might be described as the "protective" paravane. It did not carry any explosive but was fitted with a form of wire cutter, which was used to sever the moorings of mines. The Allies, Mr. McKay stated, are indebted to the paravane invention for saving ships and cargoes to the approximate value of £200,000,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—Extraordinary stories of profits made by Indians, Greeks, Arabs, and Syrians by exporting sovereigns to India and the Far East, where gold coin and gold are at a big premium, were freely current throughout South Africa during the war. Owing to the impossibility of getting natives to accept notes, the export of sovereigns was prohibited except to Mozambique, which supplies the bulk of native labor for the mines. The loophole afforded by the possibility of exporting via Lourenco Marques was eagerly seized, and Asiatics in the Union were continually applying to banks for payment in gold, this being exchanged for South African notes in Lourenco Marques at a considerable profit, and the Union of South Africa was being drained of sovereigns. The government has now stopped the traffic.

ENGINEERING TRADES PROPOSE FUSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A meeting of the London District of the Electrical Trades Union was held recently in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, for the purpose of discussing the question of amalgamation with the 14 other unions in the engineering trade. The meeting was private, but at its close Ben Bolton, chairman of the London district, stated that it was proposed to take a ballot of the members by post.

The London district committee, Mr. Bolton said, had passed a resolution in opposition to the scheme and he and a number of others had advised that to amalgamate would be detrimental to the best interests of the workers employed in the engineering trades, inasmuch as it would perpetuate the "craft" system of organization. If the ballot resulted in favor of amalgamation it would have the effect of splitting the industrial organization. At present their union was open to all workers in the electrical trades, whether skilled or unskilled, and the latter by voting for amalgamation would be voting themselves out of the union. Several members, he said, spoke in favor of the scheme and a somewhat heated discussion followed.

FREE SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A free scholarship in the violin normal department of the New England Conservatory of Music is the object of competitive examinations to be held on Monday afternoon, November 3 and Thursday afternoon, November 6, at 5 o'clock. The competition is open to young persons of natural musical ability who have not previously studied the violin or who have not taken any extended course in it. Eugene Gruenberg, director of the violin normal courses, will conduct the examinations.

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With present prices why can't laundries make big money?

WHILE local prices for laundry work are not as high as those of other cities, as shown in my report of last week, let's see if we can find reasons for these present prices.

Official figures for Metropolitan Boston show

The labor cost in the Bread and Baking Industry is 14.2%
The labor cost in the Woolen and Worsted Goods Industry is 17.2%
The labor cost in the 10 other industries is approximately 15.38%

What has been the labor cost in the laundry industry?

The answer is 41%

You all know the present requirements of labor too well to make it necessary to enlarge on this significant statement.

Add to this a collection and delivery charge of 28%, made necessarily high as the laundry business is one of the few industries in the country where the weekly package not only has to be collected, but delivered. This really involves a double charge.

Worse still, the costs have to be based on a small volume of business. To make this clear—a department store wagon or automobile will carry each trip \$1000 to \$2000 value in goods, where a laundry wagon or automobile will carry only approximately \$60.00 value.

It costs the same for the driver and auto expenses of the department

store as it does for the driver and auto expenses of the laundry.

To these charges add the cost of supplies (which have increased from 100 to 400%), fuel, taxes, insurance, and upkeep of equipment.

Furthermore, Mr. Redfield, former secretary of the Federal Department of Commerce, in a recent address stated that of all large industries investigated, the laundry industry showed the smallest return on capital invested.

The above statements seem to more than justify the present laundry prices. Therefore, don't you think we ought to drop this talk about high prices for the present?

Unless you demand more price figures, I am going to move forward to the important question of laundry service.

Thomas Dreier

The Thomas Dreier Service
10 High Street, Boston

(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 7)

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE ELEVENS
ARE UNBEATEN

Missouri and Washington Have Each Won Two Missouri Valley Conference Championship Football Games—Kansas Ties

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Tied	P. C.
Washington	2	0	0	1.000
Missouri	2	0	1	1.000
Iowa State	1	1	1	.500
Kansas	1	1	0	.500
Kansas State	0	1	1	.000
Grinnell	0	2	0	.000
Drake	0	1	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—While there were some surprises in the scores of the third week's contests in a Missouri Valley Conference football championship race, the victories and defeats brought no change in the standings of the leading teams, and with one exception shed little light on what can be expected of these teams in the final half of the season.

Both the University of Missouri and Washington University defeated their opponents, but in each case the opposing team, although a conference member, was not particularly strong and the results had been freely forecasted. The most important contest was that between Iowa State College and the University of Kansas which ended in a tie. Its importance was due to the fact that Kansas had up to the time been playing minor colleges and the game against Iowa State was its first conference appearance, thus affording the followers of the game an opportunity of learning something of the comparative strength of the team. The tie score of 0 to 0 does not disclose the Kansas team as being the equal of either Missouri or Washington.

It seems necessary in discussing the merits of football teams always to point out in advance that comparative scores seldom bear up as evidence at the end of a season. Yet the fact remains that Kansas was able to get only a draw out of its game with Iowa State when only the week previous Missouri beat State by the score of 10 to 0. Thus Missouri at the present stage seems to be stronger than Kansas, at least on the offensive. Taking the two victories of Missouri and Washington over Kansas State as a basis, Missouri and Washington are not far apart as to relative strength, with the shade in favor of Washington. Thus it would look to the Missouri Valley football follower as if the championship would be fought out between these two colleges.

One factor, however, must be taken into consideration and that is the slow manner in which the Kansas team is developing this season. "On paper" the Kansas team, with the individual records of the players behind it, should be a championship contender until the very last. Apparently the team has not yet struck its stride, as is often the case of football teams in the first half of the season. It would not be a surprise in the least to see the team come along strongly from now on, after its narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Iowa State.

One of the big surprises of the third week of games was the 3-to-0 score of Missouri against Drake. Missouri had the experience of two conference games against strong teams, Iowa State and Kansas State. It was Drake's first conference contest. It had been conceded to Missouri by a fairly large score; but instead Missouri had to play hard to win by only three points. True, the Missouri team had in its line-up several new players and apparently struck a slump, but the outcome was not due to any great extent to those things or to overconfidence. Drake played hard, fast football, the brand that is expected to cause some trouble to other conference teams which Drake will play later in the season. Missouri was able to gain about twice the amount of ground as did its opponents, but lacked the punch at critical times which will be necessary for the championship team to have.

Still another surprising score was that of 13 to 0 made by Washington against Grinnell College. Grinnell had been defeated by Iowa State in its first game of the season by almost as large a score, and as a result the Washington team was looking for a much easier contest.

Kansas State was the only conference team not playing against another conference team last week. It played Hays College, winning 13 to 0. The University of Oklahoma, which is expected to enter the Missouri Valley Conference next spring, disclosed unusual strength in holding the University of Nebraska to a 0 to 0 score. Missouri will play Oklahoma this week, and while the game will have no effect on Missouri's standing in the conference, the odds favor Oklahoma because of the strong showing that team made against the heavy Nebraska team.

CUP CHALLENGE IS
NOT YET ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Yacht Club will not take any action for the present on the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's cup, for his new yacht, Shamrock IV, now in this country. The principal objection to the acceptance of the challenge is that it comes at the first of the yachting season, rather than in September, which has been the time of past contests. There are two reasons for this objection. First, if a new defender is to be built, it would not give time to equip and tune it up,

sufficiently to make it in first class condition before the races. Even if the defenders of the past, the Resolute and Vande, are selected as contenders for the honor of defending the cup, it would require at least three months to determine which is the more available.

Second, if the contest is held at the beginning of the yachting season, much of the interest in this sport will be lost for the rest of the summer, and as this is the first time in five years that the yachting enthusiasts have had an opportunity to enjoy the sport, they do not wish to have the most important races too early in the year.

CROSS-COUNTRY
SQUAD AT YALE

Elis Expect to Turn Out a Strong Team This Fall—Meets Princeton on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The prospects for a successful cross-country team at Yale University are very good indeed this year. A fairly sized squad containing much good material reported to coaches J. C. Mack and W. E. Quail at the opening of college, and rapid progress has been made since that time. H. S. Reed '20 of Reading, Pennsylvania, is the captain. The first test came at Syracuse when Yale finished fourth in the invitation intercollegiate meet. F. W. Hillies '22, the first Yale man to finish, was sixth, and John Crosby '20 was ninth.

At the present time H. L. Dudley '20, E. B. Fisher '20, and Captain Reed seem to be sure point winners in future meets. Other promising members of the squad are Crosby, W. P. Miner '20, Hillies, L. F. Cooper '21, and E. H. Siemens '21. Saturday 10 men will go to Princeton to compete in a cross-country run with that university. As Princeton finished first at the Syracuse meet, this promises to be one of the close matches of the year. The Harvard team will come to New Haven November 8 when a new six-mile course will be used for the first time. The intercollegiate cross-country meet will be held in New York on November 22. The Yale squad has been practicing every day, and trial runs have been held every week. Consequently it seems that the Elis will not be easily beaten.

Thomas Campbell of Chicago, Illinois, is captain of the freshman team. Campbell is the present holder of the world's record for the 600-yard indoor run, having covered the distance in 1m. 13.1-5 s. He is picked as a sure winner of the Yale-Harvard cross-country meet which will take place November 8 and he will be a bulwark of strength to the university team in coming years.

The tentative makeup of the freshman team for the present is as follows: Thomas Campbell, captain; W. E. Morris, S. H. Poor, Townsend Scudder, D. P. Wing, and H. B. Wood.

WESTERN WOMEN GOLF
CLUB MEMBERS ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—At the annual meeting of the Women's Western Golf Association here Thursday, Mrs. Hathaway Watson of the Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Illinois, was elected president to succeed Miss Edith B. Packard, who declined a re-nomination. Miss Packard will remain on the advisory board for one year.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. C. F. Ott, Glen Oak Country Club, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, first vice-president; Mrs. Ernestine Pearce, Skoki Country Club, Glencoe, Illinois, second vice-president; Mrs. E. I. Cudahy, Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Illinois, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Farlin H. Ball, Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park, Illinois, recording secretary; Mrs. H. L. Monroe, South Shore Country Club, Chicago, treasurer.

PICKUPS

George Cochran, third baseman for the Kansas City team for a number of years, has retired from professional baseball.

Edward Ainsmith, catcher for the Detroit Americans, has signed a contract for 1920. He formerly caught for Washington and did most of the catching for Detroit during the past summer.

The rumors which have been going around that Fred Mitchell would not manage the Chicago Nationals next year seem to have been satisfactorily answered at the annual meeting of the club which was held recently, when the old officers were re-elected and a vote of thanks extended to Manager Mitchell for his 1919 work. His contract has another year to run.

The Pittsburgh Nationals and Almandares of Cuba had a great battle at Havana, Cuba, October 23, the former winning 1 to 0. Carlson pitched for the winners and Luque for the losers. The winners made only four hits to five for the losers.

LAFAYETTE RUNNERS WIN
EASTON, Pennsylvania—Lafayette College easily defeated Muhlenberg College in their dual cross-country meet here this week by 15 points to 40. The course was six miles in length and Robert Crawford, interscholastic champion, finished first in 30m. 34.2-5s. Lafayette runners finished in the first seven places.

SOUTHERN RACE
IS AT ITS PEAK

Georgia School of Technology Is Again Picked to Win the College Football Championship of That Association This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—College football in the southern states is right now at its peak, and with the games to be played by the various elevens affiliated with the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Saturday, the lines will be sharply drawn, making it possible to determine with precision which teams will engage in the final struggle for the title of Dixieland. The work on the gridirons south of Mason and Dixon line so far has failed to develop any noteworthy stars; but under the constant drilling by the coaches, several good elevens are steadily forging to the forefront, sparring for position in the final combat, which will decide whether the Georgia School of Technology will again carry off the championship honors for southern colleges this year as she has already done three times.

The teams which have shown up to special advantage during the four weeks which have thus far elapsed in the 1919 season are those which represent the University of Georgia, the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Georgia Tech, Oglethorpe University, and the University of Alabama. Each of these teams has won all its games, Georgia having played four, though without revealing word of particular brilliancy.

One game which will be missing this year in southern football will be the annual battle between Georgia and Georgia Tech. Both teams are in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and both are playing championship football, but last spring during the baseball season the two colleges severed athletic relations.

Two Colleges Eliminated

Games played last Saturday resulted in the teams which represent the University of Florida and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute dropping out of the championship battle and falling by the wayside, along with such elevens as those from the University of the South, Vanderbilt University, University of Tennessee, Clemson College, and others which have been definitely placed out of the running this season. One of the most interesting games to southern followers of college football Saturday was the Georgia Tech-Pittsburgh contest, played in Pennsylvania. While this was not a Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association game, and while Tech went down to defeat 16 to 6, it was important as showing up the undoubted strength of the Tech team, which will be hard to deprive of the southern title.

The Auburn Plainsmen, from Alabama Tech, lost their position last Saturday only after a hard-fought contest on their home field with Vanderbilt. The teams were evenly matched, but the field was not in good condition, and the ball was frequently fumbled, the final score standing 7 to 6 in favor of the Commodores. Auburn missed a chance to kick a goal in the last half, thus preventing the game ending in a tie.

One of the teams which is showing up exceptionally strong is that representing Oglethorpe. The Petrels have developed a splendid offensive play, and with effective use of the forward pass and a great interference, promise to be serious contenders for southern honors. With a continuance of such team work as was evidenced in Saturday's game with the Mercer eleven, the Petrels will give a good account of themselves during the remainder of the season, when they face some of the more powerful elevens.

Georgia to Face Auburn

Saturday Georgia will tackle the Auburn Plainsmen in a game which will be closely watched by followers of southern football. Georgia, last Saturday, were held scoreless during the first half of the game with Florida, but the famous superior interference let them score 16 points in the final half, while their opponents did not make a single touchdown. The Sewanee team goes to Birmingham Saturday to meet Alabama, which is one of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association teams showing up well. Another game that will be closely watched will be the scheduled contest between the Mississippi A. & M. College and the Louisiana State University teams, to be played at Starkville, Mississippi. The A. & M. has won its three games this season, while the Louisiana State took from Mississippi the only game it has played in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association series.

Vanderbilt travel to Lexington, Kentucky, Saturday to put up a battle which will determine whether the Kentuckians will continue as championship contenders. The only other Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association game announced will be that between Tulane and Mississippi State, which will be played at New Orleans, following the Greenbacks' 27-to-12 victory last week over the Mississippi in Tulane's first association game of the year.

NAVY CHEER LEADER
AMUSES SPECTATORS

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—The actions of an energetic cheer leader at a football game often attract as much attention, or nearly so, as the game itself. At least this is the case with J. J.

Curley Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a student at Annapolis Naval Academy, who follows the Midshipmen about in their contests with other elevens. Curley's piece of resistance is a tumbling act, performed to the rhythm of the songs and cheers of the Navy cheering section.

During Navy's game with Bucknell University Saturday, a number of officers of the Italian battleship Conte di Cavour, who attended, were entertained by the unusual cheer leader. He is expected to climax his performance, however, at the game against West Point Military Academy at New York, November 29.

SINGLES HELD
ON THE CHARLES

Races Between Individuals Afford Lively Competition—Regatta Ends Today—Freshman and Upper-Class Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The individual oarsmen at Harvard University conducted a series of races on the upstream course from Harvard Bridge to Cottage Farm Bridge yesterday, holding unrivalled sway on the second day of the university regatta.

A large number of contestants were entered in each of the four races, particularly in the novice and senior single events. The former, which opened the program for the day, was the most closely contested of all the matches held thus far.

The shell rowed by G. F. Spiegelberg '18 leaped into the lead at the start, closely followed by the host of other novice entrants. Spiegelberg retained his advantage of about a half-length until within the proximity of the upper bridge, when J. A. Westengard '23, who was second throughout most of the course, brought his boat up and finished 1 yard in the lead.

The senior singles race, which was next held, was won by W. C. Chandler '18, who led by a fair margin his nearest adversary, C. F. Batchelder '20. Chandler used a fast stroke and at the finish the rival oarsmen were scattered almost to the midway line. Honors in the comp event went to E. S. Matthews '23, and in the wherry contest T. Morrison '23 was first at the finishing-point.

Today marks the end of the present regatta, with prospects gaining ground for an interclass meet next week of two or more days' duration. The program as laid out for today includes the triangular races between first and second freshman crews, representing Gore, Standish, and Smith halls and, finally, the matches between the first and second dormitory eights.

N. MISHU DEFEATS
S. N. DOUST EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—The Hurlingham and Hythe tournaments, played during the week ending September 20, came like an echo of the lawn tennis season, and it was found increasingly difficult to carry out the program, owing to the state of the weather. Late as the tournaments were, it was not too late to bring success to a player who has been hovering on the verge of it throughout the season. N. Mishu, the Rumanian, who carried off the men's singles at Hurlingham in fine style, beating S. N. Doust with ease in the final, 6-1, 6-3.

Although Mr. Doust failed in the singles, he played a good game in the doubles with Maj. R. J. McNair, this pair beating the brothers Davson in the final, 6-3, 6-3. Mr. Doust also figured in the mixed doubles with Mrs. McNair, capturing the final from M. J. G. Ritchie and Mrs. O'Neill. The ladies' singles were divided, but the doubles went to Mrs. O'Neill and the Hon. Mrs. F. C. Colston, who defeated Mrs. Palmer and Miss Palmer, 6-3, 6-1.

In the Hythe tournament H. R. Barrett defeated T. M. Mavrogordato, fresh from his Eastbourne success, in the final for the Kent coast championship. The scores were 3-6, 7-5, 6-3. Miss K. McKane, an ever-improving player, took the ladies' singles against Mrs. Satterthwaite, 6-1, 6-4. A great set took place in the final for the men's doubles between M. Woosnam and G. N. Turnbull, the international, and Barrett and Mavrogordato. The former pair won, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

HARVARD ELECTS R. H. SNOW
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—R. H. Snow '20 of Chicago, Illinois, has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity fencing team for this winter.

SCOTLAND TO
PLAY FRANCE

Rugby Football Is Being Revived by the Senior Teams in the Former Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The rugby game was suspended for all the senior teams of Scotland from the outbreak of war in 1914. For five years it was played almost exclusively by the school fifteens, with the exception of the games specially arranged with teams of the army and navy, and Edinburgh and Glasgow universities. When Kitchener sent out the call for volunteers for his new army, rugby players were among the first to enlist; and it is common knowledge that certain clubs joined up practically to a man. No fewer than 24 international players will not return to Scottish football; and every club paid its quota of sacrifice in the great struggle for the liberty of the world. To many it has been proven that the rugby playing fields had for many years fostered those qualities of endurance, resource, and activity which were such valuable assets in the securing of the victory.

Comparatively few of the players of 1913-14 will take part in the revival of the sport this coming season. It is a remarkable fact that almost every other sport is enjoying a prosperity hitherto unknown to many of them, and there should be the same prosperity in store for the rugby game. Indeed it is assured, since the schools have been devoting themselves assiduously to its practice, because a considerable time ago it became evident that the future of the game would depend on the more youthful players. Of these there is no lack.

There should be little or no trouble in selecting a first-class XV to represent nearly every club drawing its strength from the former pupils of its school. Toward the end of December the resources at the command of the Rugby Union should be well known; and although it is too early to prophesy with certainty, viewing the situation broadly, Scotland may look forward to its international engagements if not with complacency, at any rate without misgiving.

While the clubs which draw upon former pupils for members have the best of prospects before them, it will not be so easy for those others which have not this asset, but are dependent on general support. Clydesdale, for example, will not be able to resume at all this season. This is regrettable, for this Glasgow Club has played a conspicuous part in Scottish Rugby in the past and has supplied Scotland with several international players. The West of Scotland Club, which existed on a patronage similar to Clydesdale, is also said to be handicapped by depletion. It is to be hoped that for the sake of old associations and its splendid record, many schoolmen will rally to her colors and support her until brighter days dawn at Hamilton Crescent. It has to be noted that a new club begins its career this autumn, namely, Allan Glen's Former Pupils. It is only within recent years that the pupils of Allan Glen's school were initiated into the mysteries of the scrum; but they are a robust lot, and although they may not have a very long tradition behind them, they can be relied upon, if not to shine among their more experienced opponents, at least to hold their own.

With regard to the Scottish Rugby Union's fixtures, no attempt has been made to extend them this season. The old program has been adhered to fairly closely. It is with gratification, however, that one learns of the renewal of the match with France, a fixture first made a few years before 1914. It has become an established practice to play

YORKSHIRE CLUBS
BEAT LANCASTHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Northern News Office

LEEDS, England—Yorkshire and Lancashire rugby football teams met in the Northern Union games September 29 in such numbers that the program was, in the nature of an inter-county contest. No fewer than 10 clubs were so engaged and on the whole the Yorkshire clubs had the better of it, generally by a good margin. In every case but one the full points for a win were obtained by the Yorkshire sides and as a result a bunch of five teams lie all together at the top of the table with 80 per cent of the possible points. The actual leader of the Northern Union, however, is the Widnes team with the full percentage gained by a succession of four wins, the last at the expense of Leigh by 5 to 0. Next to Widnes come Leeds, Hull Kingston Rovers, Dewsbury, Wakefield Trinity, and Hull, all on the same mark. Three of these clubs were matched against Lancashire teams on Saturday.

Hull were visiting Wigan and their victory by 11 points to 5 was distinctly worthy of special mention. Keighley were also on an away-ground, but they broke the sequence of success by losing to Broughton Rangers 31 to 0. On the Yorkshire grounds, Bradford Northern beat Salford 11 to 0, Dewsbury accounted for Swinton 17 to 3, and Wakefield conquered Oldham by 9 to 2. Leeds visited their neighbors at Bramley and by a somewhat flattering score of 13 to 0 increased their percentage in the table. Hull Kingston Rovers met the Batley team and defeated them by 24 to 4. Huddersfield defeated a much-improved York team by 17 to 3, and after a close forward game at Halifax Hunslet lost by 3 to 0. In Lancashire a drawn game of 2 points each took place at Warrington with St. Helens Recreation as the visitors; and playing at home against Barrow, Rochdale Hornets won by 6 to 3.

It will be noted that when a Rugby International occurs in Scotland it is invariably played on the Edinburgh ground at Inverleith. Many have wondered why this should be. It is freely admitted by all lovers of the sport that the Edinburgh clubs have faithfully upheld the best traditions of the amateur game when it was threatened by the professional wave. But surely in these days, when all that savors of traditional conservatism is being put to the test, it were well to consider whether the venue might not be shifted in alternate years to some of the splendid grounds in the west of Scotland. Everybody delights in the rugby prowess of the east; and one is constrained to believe that if the east came to acknowledge in the practical manner indicated, the possibilities of the west, this would not deter its own development, but rather serve to increase it. Besides, amateurism should be fostered throughout the country, were it only to counteract in some degree the professionalism which has practically monopolized the association game.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

Results up to and including September 20.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	For.	Agst.	Per
Widnes	4	4	0	0	16	5	35	1.000
Leeds	5	4	1	0	8	10	23	.911
Hull K. R.	5	4	1	0	8	13	19	.833
Dewsbury	5	4	1	0	8	16	22	.988
Wakefield	5	4	1	0	8	11	13	.611
Hull	5	4	1	0	8	8	15	.611
Rochdale Hornets	4	3	1	0	6	6	5	.271
Swinton	5	3	1	1	7	5	9	.377
Huddersfield	6	4	2	0	8	25	22	.114
Wigan	4	2	1	1	5	6	7	.333
Hallifax	5	3	2	0	6	9	10	.487
Barrow	5	3	2	0	6	9	10	.487
Warrington	6	3	2	1	7	9	4	.309
St. Helens	4	2	2	0	4	8	10	.487
Salford	5	2	3	0	2	5	3	.214
Oldham	5	2	3	0	4	7	5	.296
S. Hns. R.	5	1	3	1	3	13	14	.666
York	5	1	3	1	3	7	3	.111
Broughton	4	1	3	0	1	3	10	.487
Bradford N.	5	4	1	0	2	3	7	.277
Batley	5	0	4	1	1	3	3	.151
Bramley	5	0	4	1	1	5	3	.191
Hunslet	4	0	4	0	0	2	2	.100
Leigh	4	0	4	0	0	2	1	.100
Keighley	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	.111

SWIMMING RECORD BEATEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Northern News Office

LONDON, England—Miss Vera Johnson, holder of the ladies' 100-yard amateur swimming association championship, recently beat the existing record for that distance at the Tottenham Baths, improving on the record time of 1m. 18s. by two-fifths of a second. On the same evening at the Hammersmith Baths, H. E. Anson of the Crofton Swimming Club, 100-yard male swimming champion of England, also carried off the championship of the southern counties, for the 220-yard distance in 2m. 34s., equal to record time established by J. H. Derbyshire, to 12.

BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Northern News Office

LONDON, England—The Essex County Bowling Association's single-handed championship, which was recently decided on the green of the Barking Town Bowling Club, was won by R. G. Curtis of the Southend club, who has represented England in international games. The winner's opponent in the final was F. W. Littlefair of the Essex County Club, who had disposed of A. Weir, Ilford, in the semifinal round. A. Simonds also reached the semifinal, but failed in his match with Curtis, by 21 to 10. Littlefair's margin over Weir was 21 to 12.

Bradley
WEAR

Keep the Kiddies Outdoors

The best fun, the most active play—the happiest hours—youths spend are in the great outdoors.

But be sure they're not their Bradley's. Then you'll know, no matter how hard the wind blows or how cold the weather—they are being kept warm.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REMARKABLE RISE
OF MOTOR SHARES

Extraordinary Price Inflation Is
Due to Speculation and Quick
Transition of Companies From
War Work to Regular Lines

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The extraordinary rise in automobile shares has easily outdistanced that in any other group of stocks during the post-bellum period. Individual advances range from 100 per cent to more than 300 per cent above February levels, when the automobile industry was wrestling with war readjustment.

This inflation partly reflects the unprecedented speculation going on in Wall Street, but has for a legitimate base the quick transition effected by most of the companies from war work to regular lines, and the still growing demand for new automobiles from every part of the country, and prospects that 1920 will be the biggest year in the history of the industry.

General Motors common has been the big feature. It has leaped from 24 to 100, a rise of 320 per cent, to the current record of 100, a rise of 320 per cent above the price of 24 in February, 1918. The rise is the price set for the start of the new stock. Incidentally this issue alone has accounted for more than two-thirds of the total \$52,000,000 market rise in listed motor stocks in the last eight months.

Other motor stocks have figured in hardly less spectacular advances. The new Chandler Motor shares which were first traded in on the New York Curb around 92 last month have advanced almost without interruption to Tuesday's record of 141, and a price equivalent to 423 for the old stock purchasable a few months ago at 103. Chandler has had a total rise of 320 per cent and an appreciation in market value of \$67,200,000.

The 233 per cent rise in Studebaker from 45 to 151 calls to remembrance the 1915 performance of this stock. At that time it rose from 35 to 195 in a few months.

Pierce-Arrow common recently sold at 99, compared with a low of 39, earlier in the year. This is the same issue which suffered an abatement of the \$5 dividend last summer, due to poor motor truck business. Maxwell Motor common has more than doubled its market price, and lesser gains are noted in other issues.

An idea of the extent of the rise in the motors may be gathered from the attached:

Cur. 1919	%	High	Low	Adv.
Chandler	141	103	320	\$67,200,000
Gen. Motors	100	24	320	\$52,000,000
Maxwell	99	39	151	\$14,433,333
Studebaker	151	45	233	\$15,666,667
Pierce-Arrow	99	39	151	\$15,666,667
Maxwell 1st pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Maxwell 2d pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Pierce-Arrow 1st pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Pierce-Arrow 2d pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Studebaker 1st pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Studebaker 2d pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
White	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Willis-O'Connell	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Willis-O'Connell 1st pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Willis-O'Connell 2d pf	82	24	100	\$1,433,333
Total				\$92,155,442

A Equivalent to 423 for the old stock. It is interesting to know that the shares of these eight companies are today selling for more than \$940,000,000—approximately the United States national debt before the war.

DIVIDENDS

The Avery Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock, payable November 25 to holders of record November 15.

The Consolidated Gas Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 14 per cent, payable December 15 to stock of record November 12.

The Diamond Match Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable December 15 to holders of record November 29.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred stock payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Continental Paper Bag Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 14 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, both payable November 15 on stock of record November 8.

The Somerville Trust Company of Somerville, Massachusetts, declared the usual quarterly dividend of 14 per cent and an extra of 14 per cent, both payable November 1 to holders of record October 30.

The Art Metal Construction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents and usual special of 25 cents, the former to be paid October 31 and the latter on November 29 to stockholders of record October 10.

BETTER UNDERTONE
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—There was a better undertone to securities on the stock exchange today as the result of Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain's overnight statement as to the soundness of the position of the country.

The markets generally were irregular. Foreign loans lacked steadiness, especially French descriptions. The gilt-edged action was mixed.

Some oil shares showed an improvement and industrial issues were hard. Mines were checked. Canadian and Argentine rails held well.

DeBers closed at 25, Rand Mines at 29.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	97 1/2	99	97	98
Am Can	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am Car & Fwy	123 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Am Int Corp	123 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Am Loco	106 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Am Smelters	66 1/2	68 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am T & T	99 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	145 1/2	147 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
Anacostia	66 1/2	68 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Atchafalaya	90 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Bald Loco	143 1/2	145 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
B & O	40 1/2	42 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Beth Steel	105 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
Can Pac	148 1/2	150 1/2	146 1/2	148 1/2
Can Leather	102 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Chandler	123 1/2	125 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2
Chile M & St P	42 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Chino	41 1/2	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Prod	97 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Cruible Steel	246 1/2	248 1/2	244 1/2	246 1/2
Cuba Cane	42 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Cuba Cane pf	83 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
End-Johnson	126 1/2	128 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2
Flint Rubber	50 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Gen Electric	170 1/2	172 1/2	168 1/2	170 1/2
Gen Motors	380 1/2	382 1/2	378 1/2	380 1/2
Goodrich	89 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Inspiration	58 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Int Paper	65 1/2	67 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Kennecott	33 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Max Motor	51 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Marine	61 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Marine pf	111 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2
Mex Pet	252 1/2	254 1/2	250 1/2	252 1/2
Midvale	52 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Mo Pacific	28 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
N Y Cent & H	72 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
No Pacific	36 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	131 1/2	133 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Penn Arrow	80 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Reading	80 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Rep I & Steel	117 1/2	119 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2
Royal D N Y	107 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2
Rem Type	101 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2
Sinclair	60 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
So Pacific	107 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2
Studebaker	139 1/2	141 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2
Texas Co	33 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Texas & Pac	51 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Union Pacific	123 1/2	125 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2
U S Smelting	76 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
U S Rubber	125 1/2	127 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2
U S Steel	107 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2
Westinghouse	56 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Willis-O'Connell	34 1/2	36 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Worth Pump	107 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Lib 21 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Lib 22 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Lib 23 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Lib 24 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Lib 25 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Lib 26 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Lib 27 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Lib 28 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Lib 29 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Lib 30 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Lib 31 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Lib 32 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Lib 33 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Lib 34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Lib 35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Lib 36 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Lib 37 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Lib 38 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Lib 39 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Lib 40 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Lib 41 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Lib 42 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Lib 43 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Lib 44 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Lib 45 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Lib 46 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Lib 47 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Lib 48 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Lib 49 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Lib 50 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French 5s	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	97 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French 4s	96 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Anglo-French 3s	95 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Anglo-French 2s	94 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Anglo-French 1s	93 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Anglo-French 6s	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Anglo-French 7s	91 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Anglo-French 8s	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Anglo-French 9s	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Anglo-French 10s	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Anglo-French 11s	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Anglo-French 12s	86 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Anglo-French 13s	85 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Anglo-French 14s	84 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Anglo-French 15s	83 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Anglo-French 16s	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Anglo-French 17s	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Anglo-French 18s	80 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Anglo-French 19s	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Anglo-French 20s	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Anglo-French 21s	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Anglo-French 22s	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Anglo-French 23s	75 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Anglo-French 24s	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Anglo-French 25s	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Anglo-French 26s	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Anglo-French 27s	71 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Anglo-French 28s	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Anglo-French 29s	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Anglo-French 30s	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Anglo-French 31s	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Anglo-French 32s	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Anglo-French 33s	65 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Anglo-French 34s	64 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Anglo-French 35s	63 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Anglo-French 36s	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Anglo-French 37s	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Anglo-French 38s	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Anglo-French 39s	59 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Anglo-French 40s	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Anglo-French 41s	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Anglo-French 42s	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Anglo-French 43s	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Anglo-French 44s	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Clothes for the Average Woman

There is waiting a big opportunity for designers who will approach clothes from a point of view between that of the artist and that of the dressmaker. Many who work strictly from the artist's conception turn out garments that are altogether too bizarre for anything but a studio tea, while others are inclined to make them far too plain, according to Miss Ruth Wilcox, of the departments of fine arts and of textiles and clothing of Teachers College, New York.

"We need a good workers in this country to design clothes for normal women; there is a tremendous opportunity for some one to do the artistic thing for the average person," said Miss Wilcox, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and we also need an intelligent buying public, recognizing its definite responsibility to help. Manufacturers are often rather stupid and do not realize what the market really is. Women do not express their opinions often enough. They complain to their friends of the too narrow skirts and other features of ready-made clothes and fashionable styles that they do not like, but the thing to do in the shop where unsatisfactory modes are shown is to ask for the buyer and enter a protest. The only way for us to get what we want is to make a business of making our wants known. Women of today care much less for fashion than for well-designed clothes, with good lines and comfort. That is quite evident, for clothes which were new even three or four years ago may often be worn today, having remained in good style. Perhaps one may wish to change some detail here and there, but for the most part, they do quite well if they are fairly simple."

"There is a general movement throughout the country for less fashion and more good design," continued Miss Wilcox. "But manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothes have made their money too easily by buying a few French models, getting ideas from a few others, jumbling them up together and turning out something that the public seized upon with enthusiasm. To change their ideas before the public demands a change. A beautiful model, no matter how lovely it is in the first place, loses its personal touch when copied by thousands."

"We shall never have what we want in the line of clothes until the manufacturers establish little schools where young or would-be designers may work with those who are trained, in an experimental studio. In this way, real talent may be developed, and I believe that the manufacturers would profit in the end. In early days, when crafts were crafts, there was always the apprenticeship system by which the beginner learned the craft. Nowadays, it is often hard for the designer, after she has finished school, to find her place in the manufacturer's establishment, and this takes a long time, frequently. The department stores have been developing similar schools and have found it good business."

"The manufacturer's ideal is dollars and cents, the artist's beauty, and there is a tremendous gap between. We are doing our best to produce good designers and teachers of design today, and they will influence the market as they are helping to form the tastes of the buyers of the next few years. As soon as we get a more intelligent buying public, the manufacturers will have to do something about it. Every woman who buys clothes should feel her responsibility toward making the market."

"As for standardized clothes, for which there was such a hue and cry not long ago, most persons do not realize that we have had certain standardized designs for years. There are certain hats on the market that are in good style as long as they last, and have been for the last ten years. Then there is the Norfolk suit, and the wool jersey sport suits that are so much worn today, as well as the strictly tailored ones; these are in style year in and year out, and, when becoming, can be used until they are worn out. Also there is the blue serge dress. One style suits one person, while another needs a different type. We do not want aggressive standardization; rather, we need to train people to buy fewer things and buy with taste and discrimination."

It is a hopeful sign that many women are attending lectures in the textile and clothing departments of American colleges, in order to learn what to wear and how to buy their clothes.

Gardens Old and New

IX

For all the poet's affection for his "careless ordered garden," tidiness in the garden is just as desirable as it is everywhere else. The effect of the most beautiful array of flowers in a border may be spoiled, to a great extent, by the fact that the path is weedy or that an array of old pots and seed boxes or an empty water can or two have been left strewn upon it. The sight of plants past their prime, which have not been cut down offends the eye, and so does that of creepers which need nailing up, or box edgings which have been untouched by the shears for a season or two. To see many weeds in the garden beds is a real trial to anyone with a genuine love for gardening, and, indeed, such an one finds it hard to refrain from forthwith setting to work to pull them up, even though the garden is not his, a proceeding which may or may not please the rightful owner. Nevertheless, while too much stress can hardly be laid on the importance of tidiness in the garden and its adjuncts, such as the tool house and the potting shed, a certain latitude must be allowed in some of the beds if the most is to be made of the kindly

habit which many plants have of sowing themselves. This consideration applies, it may be emphatically stated, only to some beds. In the rose bed, for instance, there is no excuse for the presence of a single weed, nor is this ever the case in the kitchen garden. We do not wish to encourage our vegetables to sow themselves at their own sweet will. But in the herbaceous border, and especially if a few annuals and biennials have been allowed a place in it, to fill up gaps left by bulbs and other spring flowers, if every seedling is to be plucked up the moment its first pair of little green leaves appears, many valuable plants and some charming unpremeditated effects will be lost.

It takes some real knowledge of gardening and a good deal of discrimination to decide correctly and unhesitatingly between the weeds and the small garden plants, even at a rather late stage in their career, and it is just here that gardeners are apt to be the worst sinners. Not, of course, the highly trained head gardener, but the "useful man" who, with a boy to help him, perhaps, tends the garden and possibly looks after the pony as well. These worthies, not infrequently, reserve their real respect for the vegetable garden and regard the flower beds as of secondary importance. They like to see "their" gardens, for in the gardener's eyes the garden is his own, looking thoroughly well kept, and their methods of weeding are apt to be ruthless.

"I know a weed from a flower, ma'am," a certain gardener used to say with dignity, when a batch of precious little self-sown seedlings were pointed out to him; but the fact remained the good man was anything but reliable on this point, as the disappearance of many little treasures testified. The only remedy in such cases seems to be for the owner to undertake the weeding of such beds personally, and, in so doing, not to let zeal for the safety of the seedlings obscure the need for neatness.

Rock roses will sow themselves freely, and in this way a good stock of young plants may be obtained; the same thing is true of lupins, coriopsis, aquilegias, and other perennials, while the annuals which may be trusted to perpetuate themselves in this way are numerous. Once get poppies or forget-me-nots into a garden, and you need never buy any more of such seed. Snapdragons, blue linums, sweet Williams, love-in-a-mist, and annual larkspurs, charming things all of them, will generally, under favorable circumstances, establish a little colony of their own species round them which may be transplanted to other places in the garden at the right time, thus effecting a considerable reduction in next year's seed list.

When a gravel path bounds the flower bed, this will often be selected as a suitable nursery for themselves by the young plants, and here a struggle may ensue between the owner's desire for tidiness and affection for the small seedlings. They can, however, generally be successfully removed if they are carefully taken out, before they have had time to push their roots too far down into the gravel.

By a judicious use of self-sown seedlings, by taking cuttings, and by a careful division of plants at the right time, a garden may soon become almost self-supporting, except where novelties are concerned, especially if there is a friendly exchange of plants between it and other well-kept gardens. In many gardens, all that may be done in this way is not realized, with the result that either far more than is necessary is expended annually on seeds and plants, or the garden goes without its full complement of flowers.

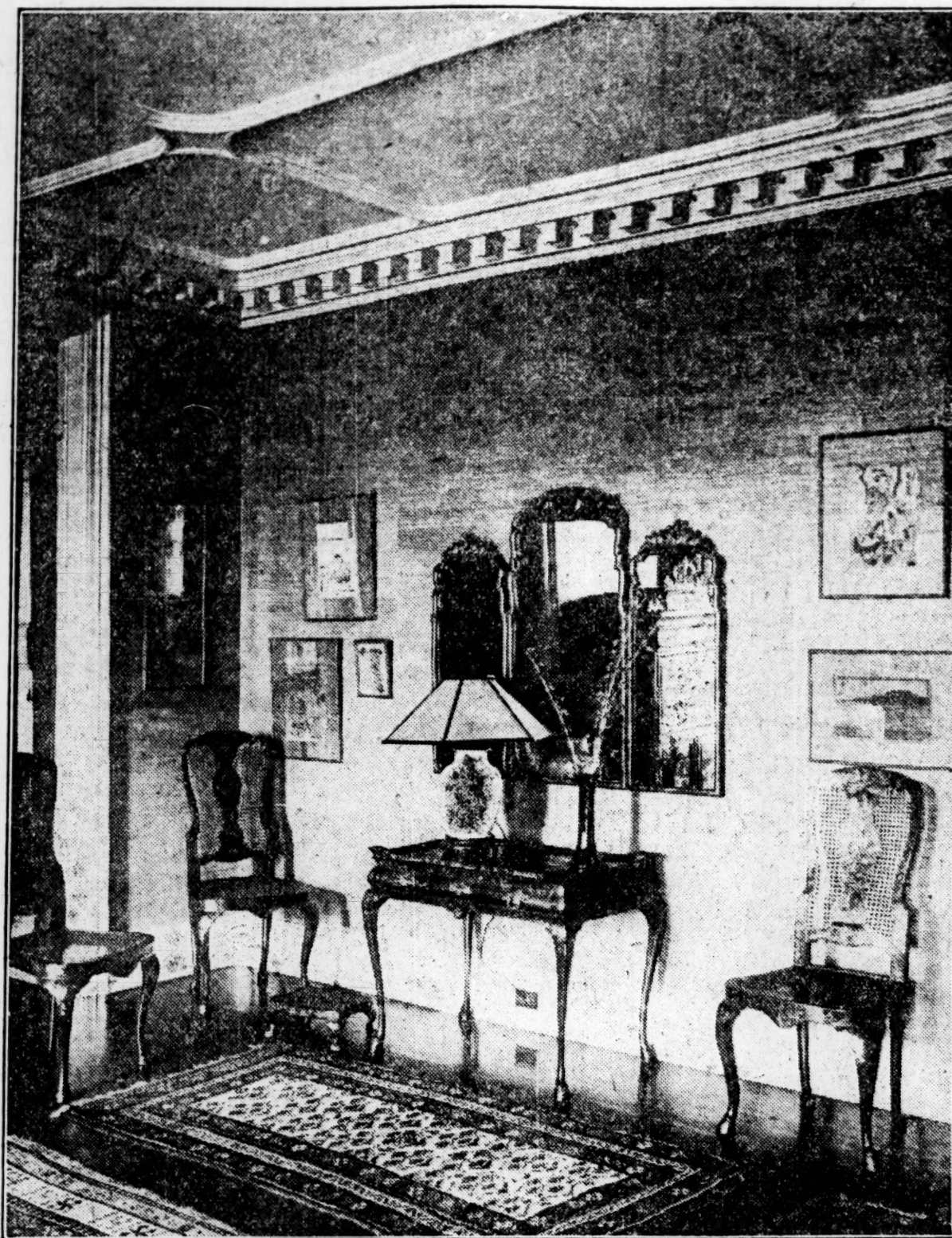
Seasonable Vegetable Soups

Soups are first aids toward simplicity and economy in these days of soaring prices, and it behooves every housewife to look about for other soup material than the long-familiar shank. We have already favored the use of more fish soups and chowders, fruit and cereal soups being more suitable for warm weather use, so we now turn toward the wide field of vegetables, fresh or dried, and find in them a veritable soup mine which, if worked in the proper way, will yield an incredible variety of stock.

Nearly all of the dried vegetables should be washed and soaked before they are ready for use. All of the fresh vegetables should be prime for the purpose, neither under nor overripe, and prepared as each recipe directs, if the best results are to be obtained. When in doubt as to thickening material for soups, it is always safe to use cereals, smoothly mixed flour and water, very smooth mashed potato, arrowroot or cornstarch, or a good gelatin powder melted in a little warm water if the soup, after thickening, is to be used cold. A granite-ware, porcelain-lined, or white-enamelled pot is best for soup, if an old-fashioned pipkin is not at hand.

Cauliflower Soup—Select a large head of cauliflower, cut it in halves, and let it stand 1 hour in salted water. Rinse and put on to cook in clear water, well covered, adding a teaspoon of salt. When tender, remove a quarter, and let the rest cook until soft enough to mash. Put through a purée sieve, add the water it was boiled in, a large grated onion, a tablespoon of minced celery, and a chopped red pepper, seed cone removed; boil a half hour, add a tablespoon of sugar, put through the sieve again, add a heaping tablespoon of butter and a cup of cream. Break the yolk of an egg in the soup tureen, and turn the soup upon it.

Bean Soup—Wash and soak a pint of dried lima beans over night. In the morning, boil the beans, adding to them a chopped onion, a minced pepper, and a few stalks of celery.



From a photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals

The use of Japanese prints and lacquer

A Japanese Corner

Examples of eastern art may, of course, with proper handling, be appropriate amidst the surroundings of a western home. Many generations of housewives have found themselves greatly incensed by an intermingling of furniture or prints of different countries, periods or woods; but women are now approaching greater freedom in the treatment of their homes, open minds having discovered that, in many cases, a pleasing contrast may be brought out by daring means. The photograph, reproduced above, shows what is obviously a Japanese corner as part of a modern American home.

The thing must be carefully planned, as one would expect. In the first place, this particular room is papered with one of the popular Japanese grass cloths, with silver or golden sheen, the result being a perfect background for the prints, also from Japan, framed in their narrow, self-toned frames. The simple lamp shade is of similar sheen and texture to the wall covering, the arrangement of slim branches or pussy-willow twigs in the pottery jar conforms to the Japanese ideal, while even the late Queen Anne chairs display lacquered decorations in color. These chairs themselves testify to the type of chair being distinctly English, while the lacquer is, of course, of eastern origin. Lacquer work saw its beginning in Japan, in about the third century B. C., and it was not until Elizabethan times that the English and the Portuguese, carrying on considerable trade with the East, imported examples of the beautiful lacquered, or "japaned," decoration, as the English came to call it. No one knows exactly when these articles, imported largely through trade with China by the East India Company, began to inspire English and Dutch furniture makers to imitate the lacquer work. But it is certain that, by 1659, the art of "japaning" was common in England and Holland, instances of this being widespread among the works of the great English cabinetmakers.

A Little Discourse About Stools

Not many persons, probably, have paused to consider what the origin of the well-known phrase to "take the chair" may have been. It seems possible that what is now a figure of speech was, at one time, a simple statement of fact. The principal per-

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are better than nails to hang up things. Won't mar plaster or woodwork. Hold up to 100 pounds. Sold by hardware, stationery and photo supply stores everywhere.
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MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
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The New Note in Hats

Soft brown and taupe hats, small in size and turned back from the face, with a crease at either side, are being worn this fall. Many of them are trimmed with glycerine ostrich feathers which are new and unusual looking and more tailored than the plumes of former seasons, which were worn only for dress occasions.

stools, dating from the seventeenth century, are fairly common. There is a typical specimen of a mid-seventeenth century stool in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the height of which is just under 1 foot 11 inches; the seat has a molded edge, the legs are turned, and they are joined a few inches from the ground by four plain stretchers. About 20 years ago, such stools might easily be picked up for small sums, but nowadays, though still obtainable, genuine specimens are rarer and faked copies abound.

During the course of the seventeenth century, stools became more and more luxurious, the seats were larger and were upholstered, and the legs and stretchers were carved. The joined stool of earlier days, in fact, gave place to the more elegant tabouret. The latter part of the seventeenth century saw the beginnings of the development of the cabriole leg, and this is frequently seen in stools of the period. The cabriole leg, however, did not reach its full development until the early eighteenth century, and the reign of Queen Anne. The S-shaped leg was prevalent in the reign of Charles II and is seen on stools of the William and Mary period; but, in spite of the superficial resemblance in form, it hardly seems probable that the one is a development of the other, and the origin of the cabriole leg must probably be looked for elsewhere.

Some of the stools of the time of Queen Anne, with their cabriole legs and carved scallop shells, are really extremely graceful, and in them the development of the stool seems to reach its high-water mark. It is a curious fact, in view of the prevalence of stools over chairs in the past, that today far more chairs than stools are to be seen in the sale room. It would be interesting to know the reason. Possibly when chairs became more common, stools were discarded, yet it seems odd that, considering the way in which every country has been ransacked for old furniture of late years, more stools have not come to light.

Stools are by no means to be despised for daily household use even nowadays. Those who have had these stools of the later seventeenth century in use for a number of years, have found that they have an advantage over chairs in some respects; for instance, for use when sitting at either a dressing table or a writing table.

A Substitute for Linen

Paper doilies are now being made so closely to resemble those of more substantial fabrics that it is quite difficult to distinguish them from the linen varieties. When made of heavy, ribbed linen paper, with no cut-out design, and finished with raised borders to suggest scalloping and dainty embroidery, they are most attractive to use for the hasty luncheon. These doilies come in many sizes and shapes, and may be used several times, if care is taken, because they are so durable.

Those Old Tablespoons

When kitchen tablespoons show signs of roughness about the edges of the bowl, as often occurs from exposure to heat, they need not be thrown away but may be handed over to the boy of the family to be hammered flat. In this state, they will be found useful as pancake turners or to flap over potato balls and other fried vegetables.

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Flowers and Reflections

The beauty of almost everything, in itself pleasant to the eye, is enhanced by its reflection in water, and this rule holds good in small matters as in large. If, therefore, we can couple the reflections of the flower arrangements on our dining tables with the flowers themselves, we shall assuredly be the gainer.

Flat bowls of water have won well-deserved popularity among the decorations in use for the dinner table; but, in their stead, the employment of a large shallow glass tray two or more feet in diameter, according to the size of the table, opens the door to the possibility of some charming arrangements. In addition to the flowers, a variety of flower holders will be needed; folded strips of soft lead are suitable, as well as a collection of stones of pleasing appearance.

Let the taller flowers first be fixed in an effective group in the holders, placed in a suitable position in the water-filled glass tray. The next step will then be to build up a little rocky island, concealing the holders. All kinds of flowers may be used in this way, but roses will look particularly well; and, if their stems are too long to allow of effective reflection for the blossoms, they may be shortened. In the crevices of the "island," or rocky knoll, tufts of rock plants may be introduced; and, if deftly placed, will have all the appearance of growing there quite at home. Most well established rock gardens can spare a few handfuls of flowering plants, such as Alpine Phloxes, Ailanthus, and several of the Saxifragas, as well as Sedums and Stonecrops, without missing them. The heads and leaves of some flowers may be snipped off short and floated in the water provided that they are flowers which will look at home in such a position, and the glass tray may contain several "islands."

The general effect must always be considered, while these arrangements are being made and the "picture" built up. Many possible variations readily suggest themselves; the water might even be eliminated on occasions, to make way for a miniature rock garden, and the whole arrangement might sometimes find another position than the dining table. In spring, some of the little Alpines which bloom so readily in a cold greenhouse might be brought into play, their pots being concealed among the stones, though care had best be taken that their roots are free of the water. A collection of suitable stones may be kept somewhere out of doors, in readiness for use; and the more "weathered" or moss-grown they are, the better.

One Way to Save Money

By Mrs. Knox

Whenever you buy a package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine you get four times as much—it will last four times as long—go four times as far—and serve four times as many people as ready-prepared packages—and you save money besides.

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CHOCOLATE BLANC MANGE

1/4 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine

1/4 cupful cold water

2 cupfuls milk

1 teaspoonful vanilla

1/2 cupful sugar

Few grains salt

1 square chocolate or 4 tablespoofuls cocoa.

Soak the gelatine in cold water for five minutes. Scald milk and add sugar.

When sugar is dissolved add soaked gelatine and flavoring. Turn into mold.

First dipped in cold water and "chill."

Serve with milk, cream, whipped cream, or egg whites beaten until stiff and sweetened.

Send for my recipe books "Food Economy" and "Dainty Desserts."

You will find that they save you money on your food bill. They are free if you mention your grocer's name.

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MORE EFFICIENCY IN BUILDING TRADE

British Consultative Board Is
Formed Comprising Members
of Trades and Professions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A determined effort, it is stated, is being made to get rid of the difficulties which are hampering the efficiency of the building trade. Never before has it been so vitally necessary to the welfare of the country that the trade should be vigorous, productive, economical, and smoothly running.

Early in the summer the Royal Institute of British Architects summoned a conference to consider what could be done to restore the trade. Dr. Addison, the president of the local government board, gave his official sanction to the movement. It was warmly taken up by all the representative bodies concerned, and at the end of May a Building Industries Consultative Board was founded.

Work of Board

It contains, in equal numbers, representatives of the professions and trades concerned. Five architects, five surveyors, five master-builders, and five operatives, with the president of the Royal Institute as chairman, and J. P. Lloyd, of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, as vice-chairman, constitute the board. It has been meeting regularly and its work has already justified its existence.

It faced the main problem at once and began with materials. The Ministry of Munitions has a department of building materials supply which has been conducting vast operations, and the board has sent a deputation to the ministry to find out the facts. The ministry met the board in a business-like way, and it was shown that the supply of material was now in a fairly safe position. But for the action of the ministry, it is stated that the shortage of bricks and other essentials would have made it impossible to embark on the housing scheme on a large scale.

The board, with all the facts before it, came to the conclusion that the time had come for the government to suspend operations and leave the laws of supply and demand to settle the price of materials. A resolution to this effect has been sent to the government with a further recommendation that the building trade should be left free from any form of government control or interference.

Problem of Labor

Next came the problem of labor—the other great factor in the high cost of building. Admittedly the supply is short. The masters say that output has gone down deplorably since the beginning of the war. Too many men, they assert are not doing anything like a fair day's work for their wages. To some extent this is conceded by the operatives. They claim that "real" wages have fallen since 1914, but they admit that the methods of the government during the war have had a demoralizing effect upon many of the operatives, and have lowered the level of craftsmanship. They deny that individual output is restricted to the extent that is hinted but they admit that it might be greatly improved by the introduction of a new spirit and a new tradition into the building trade. They are not content, as in the past, to be simply "hands." They want a real share in the control and guidance of the industry in which they have invested their lives and their skill.

There are signs that something can be done to meet the views of the men without ruining the industry. The Whitley council of the building trade is thinking out a scheme on idealistic lines. In the meantime the Consultative Board is at work on the organization of a crusade for the introduction of a new spirit into the trade.

WATT CELEBRATION HELD IN BIRMINGHAM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Among those who contributed very largely to make England supreme in the industrial revolution which did so much to transform commerce and industry in the nineteenth century, James Watt may be given premier place. Hence the gathering of distinguished savants and engineering experts in the city of Birmingham to view the relics and records of his work in celebrating the centenary of this great man.

The centenary committee of which the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Sir David Brooks, is president, Mr. Williams Mills (inventor of the Mills hand grenade) chairman, and Mr. R. B. Askwith-Ellis, the hon. secretary, has gone about its task in no half-hearted manner, and has resolved worthily to perpetuate the name of James Watt by the foundation of a Chair of Engineering in Birmingham University, and by the establishment of a school of engineering research, which may do for the future of natural science what Watt did for its past. In the lectures given by men in the forefront of the profession, students and proficient engineers found much to interest them. Professor Burdall, of all men perhaps the most intimate with the life work of Watt, Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Hele-Shaw, Professor Barr, and Prof. J. D. Cornack were among the eminent authorities who dealt with the history and development of the discoveries. The commemoration was inaugurated at the University by the Lord Mayor.

During the week three of Watt's famous engines were inspected—one erected in 1776 at Ocker Hill on the pumping station of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, the second at Bordesley, dated 1796, on the premises of the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Company, and the third, made in 1817, at Lawley Street pumping station. Of these engines those at Ocker Hill

and Lawley Street have been maintained in working order. The one at Ocker Hill, as explained by Dr. Radcliffe, who received the visitors, worked continuously from 1796 to 1884. It was used to pump the canal water from Salfley and could lift 140 gallons per stroke doing 10 to the minute.

RESEARCH WORK IN LINEN INDUSTRY

Association Inaugurated at Belfast Marks Epoch in the History of the Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The inauguration of the Irish Linen Industry Research Association has just taken place in Belfast. Mr. McCormack, the chairman of the council of the Ulster Farmers' Union, said that, with all the practical knowledge possessed by the members of his union, they were generally convinced that the weak point in the flax industry lay between the growing crop and the spinning mill. Irish farmers grew good enough flax, but their troubles began with the pulling, retting, and scutching; added to this, not one farmer in ten had suitable water for retting purposes. The result was that the best flax was not produced, a good price was not obtained, and the acreage under flax was falling off.

The chairman in his address said that the formation of their association marked an epoch in the history of the trade. He was of opinion that, in spite of the rise in wages and living generally, if they could increase the yield of flax per acre and save the seed, they might possibly reduce the price below its pre-war level. To emphasize the necessity of research he pointed out how appallingly little they really knew about the basis of the linen manufacture, namely Russia. There was as much difference between a cambric and a tent duck, as between a thoroughbred and shire horse. Yet they expected to grow flax crops to manufacture both fine and coarse goods from seed derived from one haphazard source—namely Russia.

Haphazard Methods

At present the position of flax seed was one of the greatest confusion. Long habit and short, coarse and fine early and late maturing, blue and white blossom were hopelessly mixed together, and from this mixture they were asked to produce the whole range of cloths from the finest cambrics to the heaviest canvases. They might find themselves compelled to take up the question of seed selection at once, for the funds which had been hitherto provided for this work were no longer available. There were many other questions awaiting them, such as the utilization of waste products, elimination of others, etc., and, in the course of investigating these, the number of questions requiring an answer would increase in arithmetical progression. They hoped that by at any rate the year after next they might have enough selected seed to grow a quantity of flax sufficient to furnish trials in spinning and weaving on a considerable scale.

Norman Bouse, chairman of the Scottish Provisional Research Committee, said that in the past those engaged in the linen trade in the United Kingdom had been far too conservative, selfish, and individualistic in their working of it. They were content to think that in their own way they had made discoveries and never thought of the knowledge that others acquired and utilized to their own advantage. Through the research association they were going to alter all that.

Pound for Pound

Professor McLelland, F.R.S. Dublin, said that the association would receive from the government pound for pound up to £5000, after which amount the government's contribution would probably be smaller. Only two provisos were made in regard to the use of the results of research; results must not be communicated to foreign bodies or bodies under foreign control, and the department would keep in touch with their results because there would be a great mass of work which would lie on the borderland between the different research associations.

Dr. J. Vargas Eyre, director of research, said that their first object was to get rid of the inequalities in the raw material for spinning which were largely responsible for much of the trouble experienced in the after processes; some work was also necessary if they were to discover how to enhance the value of the raw material to the spinner.

STOKERS ON LINER GO ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A large passenger steamer called here recently after a voyage of nearly two months from Liverpool to the Cape. This delay was occasioned by the fact that during the trip there were a number of strikes on board. The first of these was a strike of the sailors, the second of the stewards and the third of the stokers. During this last tie-up members of the passengers had to take upon themselves the duties of keeping the fires burning.

The vessel was sailing with some 3000 people on board, of whom 850 were first class passengers.

MINISTERS TO SPEAK ENGLISH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Pressure brought to bear by returning soldiers in southeast Missouri upon groups of German Lutheran ministers in Cape Girardeau County has brought about a signed agreement between the soldiers and 11 of the ministers, that henceforth the English language shall be the medium of worship in the churches and in the instruction of the parish children.

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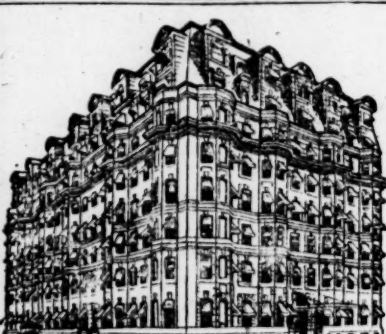
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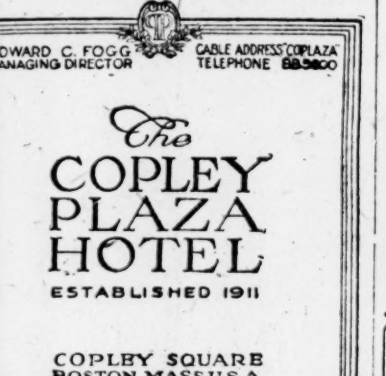


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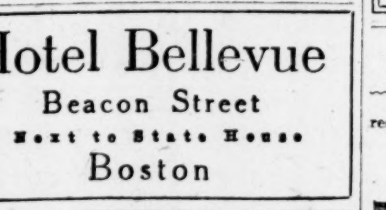
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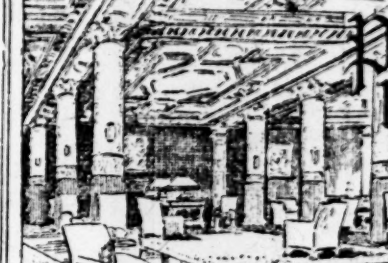
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RESPONSE TO VICTORY
LOAN OF CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—If the response of the preliminary appeals to some of the great financial corporations in Canada and the United States can be taken as an indication of how the 1919 Victory Loan will be received by the general public its overwhelming success is assured.

J. H. Gundy, chairman of the Dominion and local committees, at the opening executive meeting, said that one of these great companies had already promised a subscription of \$25,000,000, two others had promised \$10,000,000 each two others \$5,000,000 each, and one \$4,000,000.

Reviewing Toronto's former activities in connection with war loans, J. W. Mitchell recalled that last year from something over 200,000 subscribers, the sum of \$147,943,000 had been collected, a per capita of \$321, which was the record for the Dominion. This year an objective of \$90,000,000 has been established, of which sum \$40,000,000 is expected from the small subscribers.

Another speaker, E. R. Wood, emphasized the fact that the war does not end for Canada until the liabilities left in its train are all met, such as the cost of demobilizing the troops, payment of war gratuities, which amount to \$130,000,000; the cost of placing men upon the land, government aid in the municipal housing plan, and credits to Great Britain and other countries, of wheat and other foodstuffs. "The change from being a borrowing to becoming a lending country is a wonderful one," he said. He referred also to the enormous increase in the prosperity of the country as indicated by sums in the savings banks and in Victory Loan bonds, and explained that the manufacture of such great quantities of munitions was largely the cause, and stated that at one time 40 per cent of the entire barrage over the whole British front had been made in Canada.

Sir Edmund Walker made the interesting statement that Canada had loaned to Great Britain over \$300,000,000, and that Canadian banks had loaned over \$200,000,000. "The war," he declared, "has shown that Canada is one of the pillars of the British Empire. Some people wonder if the debts of the Canadian Government will ever be paid," he went on, "and others wonder if the credit of Great Britain is secure. Make no mistake about it," he advised, "for the center of the financial world in a very few years will again be England."

LABOR DISCUSSES
POLITICAL PROBLEMSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario.—Organized labor held a conference in this city a few days ago in order to try to find a solution of the political problems that the people of this Province have to face as a result of the recent election, which left each of four parties without sufficient strength to carry on the government.

A government constituted along the lines of a municipal council is suggested by the 12 members-elect of the Labor Party, and it was to discuss this form of government that the caucus was held.

Under such a government, the legislative assembly would function as a city council. As a whole it could select its cabinet, which would correspond to a board of control and a premier, who would preside as a mayor. Under such an arrangement individual members could follow their convictions without fear of overthrowing the administration through a vote of non-confidence.

"Every class is represented as never before," says the Labor Party, "and it is absolutely imperative that a new order be evolved to meet the new order. All that we have to justify the continuance of the practice that an administration should go to the people following a vote of non-confidence is precedent. We have been living on ancient laws since Magna Charta, and we do not believe there is anything in the British North America Act which would preclude an administration of the provincial business as suggested."

DR. VAN DYKE PRAISES LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—In an address at the Empire Club, Dr. Henry van Dyke, author and poet, and United States Ambassador to the Netherlands during the period of the war, declared that "the League of Nations is a far greater advance than has ever yet been made in an effort to reduce war to a minimum and to advance peace to a maximum." He referred to the "long border line between the United States and Canada" as "a glorious thing" which should not be blotted out by any annexation program, and suggested that it is a good thing to have good neighbors.

FUEL SITUATION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—In view of the threatened strike of the coal miners and of the already serious fuel situation in Ontario, H. A. Harrington of the Provincial Fuel Administration has issued the following statement to all industrial plants throughout the Province: "The coal situation in this Province requires that immediate steps be taken to insure the comfort and safety of our communities, and to this end it is found imperative that the provisions of the order-in-council, No. 3054, under date of December 7, 1918, be strictly enforced. Particular attention is called to paragraph eight, of the regulations regarding importation, sale, and delivery of coal as follows: Anthracite coal of what is commonly known as prepared sizes shall not be used by any industrial consumer for heating or power purposes, except with

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EDUCATIONAL

A NEW HISTORY CURRICULUM

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The many disturbances of organization and the difficulties that the war has caused in the carrying-on of English university life, have imposed serious burdens upon the responsible authorities, and it might have been expected that little more would be done than to keep things together sufficiently to restart full working after the return of students upon demobilization.

In reality, however, the testing time has been encountered with far greater success than could ever have been anticipated, and the inherent strength of the English academic system has not merely overcome all the difficulties of the war period but has in some directions made the interval one for the initiation of a great reform that will strengthen the influence of the universities upon the national life. In the faculty of arts, especially in the University of London, the lead in reform has been taken by the historians and they have been in the forefront of all movements for adapting the university machinery and curricula to cope with the demands of a new age.

The Board of Studies in History in the University of London has for more than two years past been engaged upon a radical reform of the curriculum for the first honours degree in arts, which is the culmination of the course of a considerable proportion of the best undergraduates.

Honors Course

After passing the intermediate examination a general test of knowledge in four subjects, including one or more languages other than his own; an undergraduate has the option of entering either upon a two years' pass course which continues a generalized training in four subjects, or an honors course in which he specializes in a single subject: classics, mathematics, a modern language, English, history, for example.

The contents of the new honors curriculum in history affords many points of interest, and as it has been arranged upon certain broad foundations it may, perhaps, arouse interest outside a comparatively narrow professional circle. The Board of Studies in History began its consideration of the reforms to be adopted by an examination of the purposes that an honors degree in history might be expected to serve.

It will be taken not only by the few students who are hoping to enter upon a career as professional historians and investigators, but also by the larger number who intend to become schoolmasters and wish to specialize in history, and by the many students who desire to prepare themselves for entry upon a career of journalism or politics or for the world of business and affairs.

The curriculum must therefore satisfy the demands of each of these classes; it must not merely impart historical information, but what is far more important, it must encourage the growth of initiative in the student and train him to handle masses of written material, and to know where to discover and how to select what he requires for his own purposes.

Three Types of Subject

Three types of subject are included in the curriculum:

(a) General informational subjects obligatory upon all candidates, to provide a solid basis of historical information such as will enable them to place their more specialized studies in a true perspective. These subjects vary according to the branch of history taken, but in modern history they include English political and constitutional history treated as one subject, and general European history. In the branch of oriental history, they include the history of India since the arrival of Europeans and the general history of the East from Mesopotamia through Persia to India. All candidates have to take up the history of political ideas and this includes the political ideas not only of the Western but also of the Eastern world.

(b) The second group of subjects or optional subjects, contains alternatives from which the candidates select one. The subjects are so designed as to encourage the use of the critical powers and the close examination of the written word. They must be studied by the candidates in digested collections of original documents, though no collections are specially prescribed.

Documents in Greek, Latin, and French must be studied in the original, but those in other languages may be dealt with in translation. A candidate chooses his optional subject according to the direction in which he proposes to specialize. That plenty of room for such specialization is afforded may be seen from the following list: Greek and Roman constitutions, Greek and Roman archaeology, medieval institutions, the constitutions and relations of the great powers since 1783, English constitutional history, economic history, British colonial history, American history since 1783, Indian institutions.

Practice in Investigation

(c) The last group of subjects, or special subjects, are intended to train the student to deal with the raw materials of history and to familiarize him with the methods of historical investigation. In each of the eight subjects from which one must be chosen, ample room is allowed to the candidate to follow his bent, and he is encouraged to find his own way through a large mass of printed original material bearing upon a well-defined historical topic or a short period of time. The subjects are changed periodically, but examples may illustrate the

type of work to be done. There are at present included in the list: "The Life and Times of Justinian," "The Reign of Henry VII.," "The Formation of the Union of South Africa," "The Spanish-American War of 1898," and "Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1858-1908." The materials prescribed include in the modern subjects some thousands of pages of parliamentary papers, letters, and diplomatic documents, and they are always chosen so that the student must necessarily carry out his investigations for himself under direction and cannot rely upon the working up of some narrative history of the period.

Candidates are provided in the examination with the documents upon which they have been working and the questions are set so as to test the value of the methods adopted and the character and source of additional materials relating to the subject chosen.

Tests in Translating

The last portion of the course includes translation of unseen historical passages from two or more languages chosen from the following list: Ancient Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Arabic, and Persian, the use of dictionaries being allowed. All candidates have to achieve a respectable standard of translation, and they are also required to write an essay on a subject chosen from a very diversified list, so arranged as to afford every one an opportunity of writing on some historical subject that is really congenial to him. It has already been indicated incidentally that different branches of history may be taken up, and this is in some ways the most interesting innovation adopted, though mention of it has been left till last, since the same method of work is adopted in each branch. It was considered that there are three main lines of specialization in historical work, and that though these are distinct, yet they overlap in many ways and are really only parts of a single subject.

The complete separation of ancient from modern history in many universities is to be regretted, and the first and second branches are therefore arranged to have some portion of their contents in common. This is provided first by joint work in the history of political ideas, and secondly by making Branch I deal with ancient and medieval history down to the Renaissance, and Branch II with modern history from the fourteenth century to the present time.

Students of the two branches therefore work at medieval history together, and come to realize how the present derives from the ancient world, while there is some assurance that the whole history school of the university will be recognizable one.

In a similar way Branch III, dealing with oriental history, especially in its relation to the history of India, has parts of its work in common with the branch of medieval and modern history, viz. the history of political ideas and some English history of modern times. In this way it is designed that each candidate shall do one-third of his work in common with most of the other students in the school, one-third in common with those taking the same branch, and the remaining third along specialized lines of his own.

The scheme comes into operation with the opening of the session 1919-20, and it is hoped by its means to further still more the rapid growth of sound historical study within the University of London which, owing to its proximity to the greatest stores of historical material in the world, is necessarily marked out to take a leading part in the investigation of the past.

SPECIAL STUDIES FOR BROOKLYN TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BROOKLYN, New York.—"In response to the desire of many elementary school teachers to study the higher branches, the Brooklyn Teachers' Association has arranged a series of 108 lectures and study courses to be held here this year, in cooperation with Columbia University, New York University, and the College of the City of New York. The 5000 members of the association are defraying the cost of these specially arranged courses," said George Millard Davison, president of the association and principal of Public School 145 in Brooklyn, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"All of the work is of college grade, the teachers being allowed either college credit or credit with the Board of Examiners, according to the type of work they undertake. By having all this work located in Brooklyn our teachers are encouraged to study after school and can prepare themselves for degrees without actually attending the universities. Certain courses are designed to enable the students to fit themselves for high school teaching.

"The watchword for the Brooklyn Teachers' Association this year is Americanism. Schools have not been leaders of great movements heretofore, but we are trying to break this tradition now. One of our plans is to evolve a system of cooperative distribution of provisions and clothing, conveying these supplies direct from producer to consumer. We hope to begin with one store and to increase into a chain as they succeed, and we are confident that we can save an appreciable per cent of the cost of these supplies. This scheme has been tried successfully in England in this way.

"The course of study committee is now preparing a report recommending a complete revision of the present elementary curriculum in all its

branches, as it considers it obsolete at present. We are now teaching banking when this subject could well be left to the child's later needs and the groundwork in arithmetic drilled more thoroughly. Elements of surveying are also quite out of place in the grades, we believe. We try to teach pupils to write elaborate essays instead of drilling them on the fundamentals of punctuation, and are studying past events in history without reference to political events growing out of the world war. We hope that the new curriculum will be far more practical than the present one."

EDUCATION IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The report of the Calcutta University Commission is one of the most comprehensive attempts to solve an educational problem that has ever been made.

The University of Calcutta is in no way a Bengal government department. It is very largely an experiment in local self-government, and the formulation of its programs and their translation into practice have rarely been interfered with by the government. On the other hand, while seldom or never calling the tune, the government very largely pays the piper. In Calcutta, alone are the affiliated colleges able to do without government grants, and then only by a gross system of overcropping. In the provincial districts few colleges can exist without state aid.

This curious state of affairs is further complicated by the fact that the university controls, through its matriculation examination and its recognition of schools as fit to prepare for it, not only the colleges but the schools. Here, however, a further dualism enters. The university has no machinery for the inspection of schools, and this duty is thrust on to the shoulders of already overburdened officers of the Education Department.

Thus the university fixes standards and curricula, and makes money out of the examination fees of candidates sent up for the examination, while the government, in addition to managing and paying for a school at each district headquarters and one in connection with each government college, give large grants to aided schools. Even in its own schools the government cannot secure the standards and frame the curricula that are desired, while in the aided schools improvement can only be obtained by threats to withdraw grants.

The most far-reaching proposals of the commission are in the direction of relieving the University of Calcutta of a function which it has proved its incapacity to exercise, by the inauguration of a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. The new board, to control, among other things, secondary education, will relieve the university of work that it should never have been allowed to undertake, and leave it free to carry out the real function of higher education. The whole problem has all along been wrapped up in the question of the efficiency of the schools, for had schools more than bad colleges, and anyone who has even the slightest acquaintance with the average college in Bengal will realize the crying necessity for reform in the earlier stages of education.

What is the present function of the college affiliated to the B. A. standard? It is to make its students pass by some means or other the test, drearily artificial and dead, which confers a sort of seal of competency on the successful. But it is competency for very little, and the product of the system finds that all he is as a rule capable of becoming is a rather badly paid clerk.

Naturally he is surprised and dully angry, but the only solution of the problem that he can see is to undergo a further two years' mechanical training of much the same kind as before, in that new and wonderful outgrowth of the system, the "university post-graduate class." Here, unless he drops by the wayside, as so many do, he has another chance of securing a slightly more respectful seal of competency; he writes himself a master of arts, and finds that he can become a clerk at a rather higher rate of pay than when he was a mere bachelor of arts.

The scheme outlined by the commission provides a parting of the ways at the present intermediate stage. Those capable of profiting by a university education of the European type will be encouraged to do so, while those, and they are the greater number, who till now have been the raw material of the clerk, subjected to a strange and fearful training for his lot in life, will be side-tracked into a way of education better calculated to equip them, and to equip them without that waste of effort of time and of temper that the older system involved.

The report, if its findings are carried into effect, will insure the abolition of many of those so-called "arts colleges" which by such unprofitable expenditure of effort, grind out their yearly addition to the ranks of those in search of "gentle" employment; a badly-equipped troop of wanderers, sometimes dully reproachful, sometimes over-vocal, but always forming a blot on a system of education that, before the Calcutta University Commission sat, seemed to be crystallizing into permanency. Instead, these colleges will become the training-grounds for many branches of activity. Training colleges for teachers, technical schools, commercial and agricultural institutes will rise from their unattended ashes, and then perhaps education will at last bear its part in making the people of Bengal fit to take the place which they are beginning to claim in the councils of India and of the world.

WELSH PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

II

Another article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of September 19, 1919.

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

CARDIFF, Wales.—The interesting thing about the University of Wales is that, though the facts stated in the former article were perfectly well known in Wales—for Welsh educationists were not allowed to forget them—the all but unanimous judgment of Welsh opinion was in favor of the maintenance of the federal university and, though less decisively, of the proposed increase of the number of the colleges from three to four. The federal university was kept intact, first because its unitary form was held to be a symbol of the unity of the Nation; second because that form of organization provided the most convenient means of supporting the colleges in rural Wales with some part of the resources of industrial Wales.

Government Grants

Shortly after the controversy as to the maintenance of the unitary form of the university had been definitely settled, the Welsh county councils agreed voluntarily to rate themselves a penny per pound for the support of the university and its colleges. Several conditions were attached to this excellent and significant proposal, to some of which more detailed reference may be made later. But two main considerations were emphasized: first, that the money should be given to the university to be allocated by it between itself and the colleges, and next that the imperial treasury should add to its present grants a pound for every pound thus raised from the rates. The Prime Minister accepted the second condition: the university and the colleges the first. Therefore £100,000 per annum of additional income will be available for university education in Wales, a very handsome and promising increment to the existing exiguous resources of the colleges.

Apart from the evidence afforded by this act of the disposition of the Welsh people to encourage and assist university development, the policy pursued in relation to the distribution of the new money points to the relation which, if the Welsh tradition is to be maintained, must hold between rural and industrial Wales. The scheme clearly implies that the wealthy south will contribute some of its resources to the support of the rural north and west—a practical recognition of the fact that a great deal of the most characteristic Welsh genius is bred and trained in the rural parts, though later it may gravitate to the south.

All Wales Concerned

It is felt to be in the interest of Wales as a whole, and of that national destiny which Wales is trying to shape, that the rural colleges should be maintained as distinct members of the university body, and that as well as the colleges of the industrial area, they should be supported by the greater resources of the south.

It has also to be remembered that, as a matter of historic fact, the rural colleges owe their origin to the working people of the Nation. Far more than the college at Cardiff, they, and especially the college at Bangor, are the fruits of the sacrifice of the wage earners of their respective areas, and have taken far firmer hold on the life of the communities in which they are set. The North Wales quarriesmen did a really great work for the Bangor College; and recently the Quarriesmen's Union has raised a fund to endow a lectureship in the college. It is therefore fitting that the national endowment of higher education in Wales should be specially concerned to secure the integrity and vigor of those institutions which are so profoundly rooted in the affection of the community, and round which have centered the interest and endeavor of the peasant people from whom has sprung most of what is worthy in Welsh culture.

It may well be that, at a later period of national development, it will be at once safe and advisable to undertake a greater degree of concentration, and the national provision for higher education may be fairly hoped to be in the hands of two colleges of the south which will be the instruments for establishing within their own areas a kind of civilization expressive of the best in the thought of Wales, and thereby prevent a possible intellectual disruption of the Nation.

Present Policy Best

But at this present stage it can hardly be questioned that the policy of diffusion is right; and that, if Wales is to develop a considerable extent on the inspiration of its rural counties, and to that end it must maintain in those counties those centers of learning and research where the native tradition is strong and pure enough to preserve something of its authentic individuality when it is brought into contact with the historic labor of humanity that has gone to the making of the western world.

One may or may not approve of this endeavor to create a distinctively national civilization. It has certainly its dangers of narrowness of aim and outlook. But that is precisely what Wales is attempting to do: and it is that which explains and justifies the form which it has given to its university. And there is something saving in the fact that the university is seen to be a very central force in this national endeavor. If it leads Welsh thought, as it promises to do, that is the best safeguard one can have against a barren provincialism of temper and ideal.

To a very extraordinary degree the university has impressed itself on the

national life. Much the greater number of the young poets and dramatists of Wales are members of, and in a sense products of, the university. It is the center of the most active research into the history, antiquity, language and economics of Wales; and it is conscious enough of its mission to interpret Wales to the world, and the world to Wales. Its defects and difficulties are plain enough, especially to those who are nearest it. But there is the promise in what it has already done that it will be able to achieve a high measure of success in its task of shaping and making expressive a genuine contribution to the civilization of Europe.

EDUCATION NOTES

An English mathematician writes to the press to corroborate the high standing which the renovated University of Strasbourg is likely to take in his own subject. He says: "I have received the program of the courses in mathematics at Strasbourg, which will undoubtedly stand second only to Paris among the French universities. The Institut de Mathématiques, which forms part of the Faculté des Sciences, is to have five titular professors and three 'maîtres de conférences,' and offers complete graduate and post-graduate courses. The professor of analyse supérieure and director of the institut is Mr. Maurice Fréchet. Messrs. Valliron, Villat, and Esclangon occupy respectively the chairs of calculus, rational mechanics, and astronomy. The chair of geometry has not yet been filled. While English mathematicians are fully appreciative of the work of their French confrères, the French universities, where students of the other nations of the world have flocked, have in the past been a little neglected by English mathematical students. An English student could not do better than spend one of his post-graduate years in France, where he will find every facility and encouragement and a very warm welcome."

A great effort is being made to afford help to the schools in the devastated area in France. These have been started under any cover that can be provided, often under a shelter of boards nailed together; sometimes bricks are taken from the ruins of houses and corrugated iron for roofing, the sheets doubled on account of the holes made by shrapnel. School appliances of all sorts are required, as well as stoves and fuel, and means to cook a meal for the children, who are themselves in need of warm clothing and shoes. The means taken to give assistance are thoroughly practical. Schools in the uninvaded districts of France have adopted schools in the devastated areas. And now the movement called "L'Ecole pour l'Ecole" has made its appeal to British schools from which there is sure to be a ready response. The idea of one school temporarily adopting another cannot but stir the sympathy and imagination of boys and girls in a country that has been marked by the horrors of invasion. Information about the movement may be had from the Secrétaires Généraux, 3 Rue Récamier, Paris.

There can be no doubt but that the proposal made by Sir Henry Jones for the development of adult education in Wales is gathering momentum and arousing the most widespread interest. Launched as it was at the Corwen Eisteddfod, every Welshman feels that it has a national origin. The scheme is for a great popular extension of the means of knowledge; and the instruments in this development, combined to a common end, are to be the churches, the university and the national eisteddfod itself. Ultimately it is hoped to establish an intimate and constant connection between every town and village in Wales and the national university colleges. The newly formed organization is to be known as the Welsh Union for Adult Education. As a writer in The Times puts it, the provision thus made for the spread of university education among the adult population of Wales is extraordinarily simple and effective, and, given general cooperation, it seems an almost instantaneous means of communication between the university and the rank and file of the population.

It is to be regretted that the new basic scale of salaries for teachers in Scotland is bringing about what almost amounts to a cleavage in the profession between graduates and non-graduates. The reason for this is that the scale differentiates in a marked degree between the salaries of the two classes. Deplored this tendency, the Scottish Education Journal sets out, in a most praiseworthy way, to analyze the alleged causes for complaint, and so to ascertain which of them have any real foundation. A distinction, in the opinion of that journal, ought to be drawn between teachers grouped according to three periods of time, namely: (1) Those about to enter the profession, and fully aware of the conditions of salary in advance; (2) those who have entered within the last 10 or 15 years, knowing that they had every facility for graduation, but in many cases preferring the two years' course, since the difference in remuneration was so small; (3) teachers of 20 or more years' experience, who entered the service at a time when graduation, though not impossible, was a matter of grave difficulty. As for the first group any of them who take a two years' course do so with their eyes open; they put themselves out of court altogether. Among those belonging to the second group, it would be clearly unfair that non-graduates, who have entered the profession since graduation became easy and general, should be put on the same footing as the graduate who has spent additional time and money in fitting himself more

PADRIAC PEARSE, SCHOOLMASTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Whatever his political views, every one is prepared to admit that education in Ireland has been a failure. Most persons who have watched Irish education in the past years will willingly admit that Padriac Pearse has made the bravest and perhaps the most nearly successful attempt to redeem it. There is no need to talk of the great educator's last days, and the tragic error of Dublin in April 1916; his chief claim to remembrance is his work as a schoolmaster, a poet and writer of glorious prose.

"To me a boy is the most interesting of all living things. I interested a few friends in the project of a school which should aim at the making of good men rather than of learned men, but of men truly learned rather than of persons qualified to pass examinations." Such was his aim, and as an Irish boy must be a good Irishman if he is to be a good man, Pearse took Irish learning as the basis of his educational scheme. He taught his pupils to emulate the boy heroes of ancient Erin, to say with the Flannas "we never told a lie, falsehood was never imposed on us... strength in our hands, truth on our lips, and cleanness in our hearts."

Pearse's school was based on friendship; he would have echoed the saying of that great man Eotvos, Hungary's first Minister of Education, "What we teach our children is not half so important as how we teach them. The things we learn in school we in a great measure forget, but the influence of a good educational system remains forever." He aimed at training Irish boys to uphold their traditions of knightly chivalry, their love of their goodly heritage. They spoke Gaelic, they played their old Gaelic games, and sang and acted their country's legends.

One great educational advantage gained by these means was that the word became bilingual. Whatever the subject, Christian doctrine, or algebra, nature study or Latin, the lesson was taught first in Irish and then in English or vice versa.

A very large place in the curriculum was taken by play-acting and the dramatizing of the episodes of history and traditional lore. On one occasion the whole school acted a pageant of the boy-deeds of Cuchulainn. It was not the final acting of the pageant in the eyes of the Dublin public which seemed important to Pearse, his object was "to send the boys home with the knightly image of Cuchulainn in their hearts, and his knightly words ringing in their ears." Here again we see his aim in education to be the bringing out of character and not merely the worldly possession of facts and knowledge.

In another place he tells us that "the word for 'education' among the old Gael was the same as the word for 'fostering'; the teacher was a 'fosterer' and the pupil was a 'foster child.' Now to 'foster' is exactly the function of a teacher: not primarily to 'lead up,' to 'guide,' to 'conduct through a course of studies,' and still less to 'indoctrinate,' to 'inform,' to 'prepare for exams,' but primarily to 'foster' the elements of character already present."

Like Tolstoy, Padriac Pearse had a very profound belief in the inherent beauty of childhood; like Tolstoy, perhaps like all great teachers, he felt that the child can teach his elder as much as the elder can teach the child. To both of them the essence of education lay in the master adopting the same attitude toward children as the 'greatest of all teachers did when he indicated that "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Failure to see the meaning of these words is to Pearse the cause of educational failure. "I believe," he says, "that many teachers fail because instead of endeavoring to raise themselves to the level of their pupils (I mean the moral, emotional, and imaginative level) they endeavor to bring their pupils down to theirs. For a high if eccentric moral code, a glad and altruistic philosophy, a vision of ultimate beauty and truth, seen through the fantastic and often humorous figments of a child's dreams, the teacher substitutes the mean philosophy of the world; the mean code of morals of the counting house."

Pearse tells us elsewhere with an amused optimism of all the surprising strokes of good fortune which came simply because he looked for nothing else but good fortune. It was improbable, he felt, that when a journalist and lawyer announced his intention of running a school which should be a challenge to educational systems as they existed, no less than 40 pupils should arrive on the first day. And this was but one of many seeming improbabilities.

He rejoiced that the boys had been made so to "love school that they hate to leave it. I think that part of our success is due to the real comradeship that exists between boy and master. I mean not merely that the masters fraternize with the boys when off duty, but that we have put ourselves definitely into such a relationship with them that every boy is always sure that this point of view will be seen by the master and his difficulties sympathetically considered."

With such educational enthusiasm it is little wonder that Pearse had the right to call the story of his school, St. Enda's College, "The Story of a Success," and the measure of the success will soon be seen in the wealth of Irish poetry and art which such movements have done so much to stimulate in the last few years, and which are destined to become still greater when the generation that Pearse taught takes its rank among the writers of tomorrow.

RULING IN HAWAII ON PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Territory.—Private schools in Hawaii must be authorized by the public school authorities, according to the terms of the handbook of the Department of Public Instruction of the Territory.

The ruling specifies that any person desiring to establish a private school within the Territory of Hawaii, shall, prior to the establishment thereof, make application in writing to the Department of Public Instruction, stating the name or names of the persons desiring to establish such schools, identifying the proposed location thereof, and naming the course of instruction and the languages in which such instruction is to be given. Upon the receipt and approval of the application, a merit for the establishment of the school will be issued. The department further reserves the right to require from time to time regularly established private schools to submit reports in such form as it may deem proper. Every private school is to be subject to the supervision of the department.

As to languages to be used in teaching, the handbook rules as follows: "The English language shall be the medium and basis of instruction in all public and private schools within the Territory, and any school where English is not the medium and basis of instruction shall not be recognized as a public or private school within the provisions of this chapter, and attendance thereat shall not be considered attendance at school in compliance with law; provided, however, that where it is desired that another language shall be taught in addition to the English language, such instruction may be authorized by the department by direct order in any particular instance."

THE HOME FORUM

What Is Wit?

First, it may be demanded what the thing is we speak of, or what this facetiousness doth import. . . . Anyone better apprehends what it is by acquaintance than I can inform him by description. It is indeed a thing so versatile and multifarious, appearing in so many shapes, so many postures, so many garbs, so variously apprehended by several eyes and judgments, that it seemeth no less hard to settle a clear and certain notion thereof, than to make a portrait of Proteus, or to define the figure of the fleeting air. Sometimes it lieth in pat allusions to a known story, in reasonable application of a trivial saying, or in forging an apposite tale; sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense, or the affinity of their sound. Sometimes it is wrapped in a dress of humoristic expression; sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude; sometimes it is lodged under a sly question, sometimes in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd intimation; in cleverly diverting or retorting an objection; sometimes it is couched in a bold scheme of speech, in a tart irony, in a sturdy hyperbole, in a startling metaphor, in a plausible reconciliation of contradictions, or in acute nonsense; sometimes a scencical representation of persons or things; a counterfeit speech, a mimical gesture passeth for it; sometimes an affected simplicity, sometimes a presumptuous bluntness, giveth it being; sometimes it riseth from a lucky hitting upon what is strange; sometimes a crafty winking of obvious matter to the purpose; often it consists in one knows not what, and springeth up one can hardly tell how. Its ways are unaccountable and inexplicable, being answerable to the numberless roving and the windings of language. It is, in short, a manner of speaking out of the simple and plain way—such as reason teacheth and proveth things by—which by a pretty surprising uncouthness of expression doth affect and amuse the fancy, stirring in it some wonder and breeding some delight therein. It raiseth admiration, as signifying a nimble sagacity of apprehension, a vivacity and reach more than vulgar. It seemeth to urge a rare quickness of parts, that one can fetch in remote conceits applicable; a notable skill, that he can dexterously accommodate them to the purpose before him; together with a lively briskness of humor, not apt to damp those sportful flashes of imagination. Whence in Aristotle such persons are termed epideictic, dexterous men; and eutropoi, men of facile or versatile manners, who can easily turn themselves to all things, or turn all things to themselves.—Borrow.

The Waste Places

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTEN it is indeed in the midst of what superficially seem barren stretches of human experience that one feels most keenly the downright presence of Spirit maintaining the identity of its true idea as complete and imperishable. So, when Moses led his flock to the backside of the desert, he readily discerned the burning bush that was not consumed, rejoiced in sheer revelation, and gave comprehending heed to the usually unuttered name of the one God, I AM THAT I AM. What a breadth there is to the divine consciousness and its spiritual idea which can never be confined by any material sense of things! The vastness of Life itself is never so real as when the ordinary trappings of the mortal world appear stark absent.

After all, the waste places which God knows are simply, in their original meaning, the vast places, with no whit of the void and despair that have come to be termed desolation, but rather with the glorious fullness of infinite Mind, which must be known as active solitude. On page 20 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy tells us that "The Christian Scientist is alone with his own being and with the reality of things." Alone in the one all-inclusive Being, the real man in the divine image must find there the entire truth of whatsoever can possibly be conceived. In the great Mind, the spiritual concept, call it by whatever name you will, is thoroughly satisfying in its boundless actuality. As Mrs. Eddy reiterates in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 331), "In sacred solitude divine Science evolved nature as thought, and thought as things. This supreme potential Principle reigns in the realm of the real, and is God with us, the I AM."

To be consciously alone with the I AM, either in the strange, slow-moving crowd of the city streets or in the great valleys of the desert, is necessarily to rejoice. Even the soldier thrown into the military hospital, away from friends, clothing, anything on which he may have been accustomed to depend, must enjoy, as he gets down to the basic truth that remains to him, the infinity of Life which constitutes the only selfhood. The sense of loneliness gives way before the intelligence that is thronged with enthusiastic understanding. What can the seeming separation from old haunts, from farm or household or even limousine and dinners and people, count to the man who knows what he knows in Mind? The knowledge that complete possession and expression of Principle is sufficiency, abates the mere longing for something beyond the present. If the here and now of divine Love cannot satisfy, certainly the then and there of restless mortal illusions cannot.

"As the children of Israel," Mrs. Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 566), "were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God." It is always "the great desert of human hopes" and not simply some materially barren place that has to bud and blossom as the rose. Only as one feels the fruition of spiritual actuality as present in spite of sense testimony does he prove success in every way.

This is frequently illustrated somewhat differently in the experience of the man on the desert who approaches an alkali flat which appears to be a lake of mud and water. Even at close range it seems with all its refreshing beauty, an impassable mire. To turn off into the sagebrush would be to plod through roundabout roughness. One has but to go on fearlessly to find the mirage receding at every rod of his advance. Underfoot the very ground that farther back seemed impassable becomes the hardest and smoothest of roads, a thorough joy to the traveler as a firm basis for his activity. "The smooth lake-like ground sweeps on indefinitely," as John Muir, in his "Steep Trails," describes it, "growing more and more dim in the glowing sunshine, while a mountain-range from eight to ten thousand feet high bounds the view on either hand."

So it is with every sense of desolation that presents itself before us as an obstacle. Unwillingly to go forward, sure of the basis that the infinite divine consciousness and its idea is the only reality, is to make the demonstration of Principle in the wilderness. Apparent obstacle becomes opportunity. Divine intelligence is manifested as the present and true experience. Infinity of action as the effect of the divine Mind goes triumphantly through every mirage-like hindrance and finds the way of exaltation up over even the mountains beyond. In place of any supposed limitations the bigness of God and what He knows is revealed. "The seeming waste of hopes turns out to be in fact a vast and solid foundation for righteous endeavor, for the enduring truth that divine intelligence alone governs the real man is all the while the eternal verity."

Of course no mere personal or physical solitude has any spiritual virtue of itself. From the mortal selfishness which makes the hermit or recluse we need to turn to the active serving of the one I AM which is infinite in its blessing. One who under-

stands divine metaphysics gets his communion with God in the railway train as easily as in the Sahara. On occasion he may retreat in quiet from human beings if he wishes; but always he realizes that the true consciousness in which he lives is forever apart from any material sense of things, regardless of the seeming. Every pettiness and triviality of the so-called mortal mind's belief in matter he replaces with the joyous intensity of intelligence. He is alone because in his right reasoning he is one with the divine wisdom. With that only he deals and with that he is abundantly satisfied. To him the waste places do indeed break forth into singing for he is sure of God's ever-presence.

Clouds and Rainbows

But when from meadow, hill, and plain
Fair weather driveth foul again,
The heavens . . .
Assuage the rudeness of the air,
Which once again sweet smiles doth wear;
And when the clouds perceive that they
Are fed with lightsome air, then gay
And joyous are their spirits, and
Forthwith they deck themselves in
A grand
And glorious robes of lints diverse,
More fair than poets can rehearse,
Or limners paint, and set to dry
Their fleeces in the sun's soft eye,
And for their carding call the air

blade, describing a glinting semicircle above his head. The churned-up water frothed alongside with a confused murmur. And the white man's canoe, advancing upstream in the short-lived disturbance of its own making, seemed to enter the portals of a land from which the very memory of motion had departed.

The white man, turning his back upon the setting sun, looked along the empty and broad expanse of the sea reach. For the last three miles of its course the wandering and hesitating river, as if enticed irresistibly by the freedom of an open horizon, flows straight into the sea—to the east that harbors both light and darkness. Astern of the boat the repeated call of some bird skipped along over the

Jane Austen's Home

"Twenty-five years, more than half Jane Austen's life, were spent in Steventon parsonage," writes Goldwin Smith in his "Life of Jane Austen." "Steventon is a small village upon the chalk hills of North Hants; in a winding valley, seven miles from Basingstoke. There is always a cheerfulness about the chalk country, and Steventon is described as pretty on a small scale and in a very quiet way, without large timber, but with broad and leafy hedgerows, beneath which grew the primrose, the anemone, and the wild hyacinth. The hedgerows were not mere fences, but were of the amplitude usual in the days of unimproved husbandry, with a rough path down

An Autumn Sunset

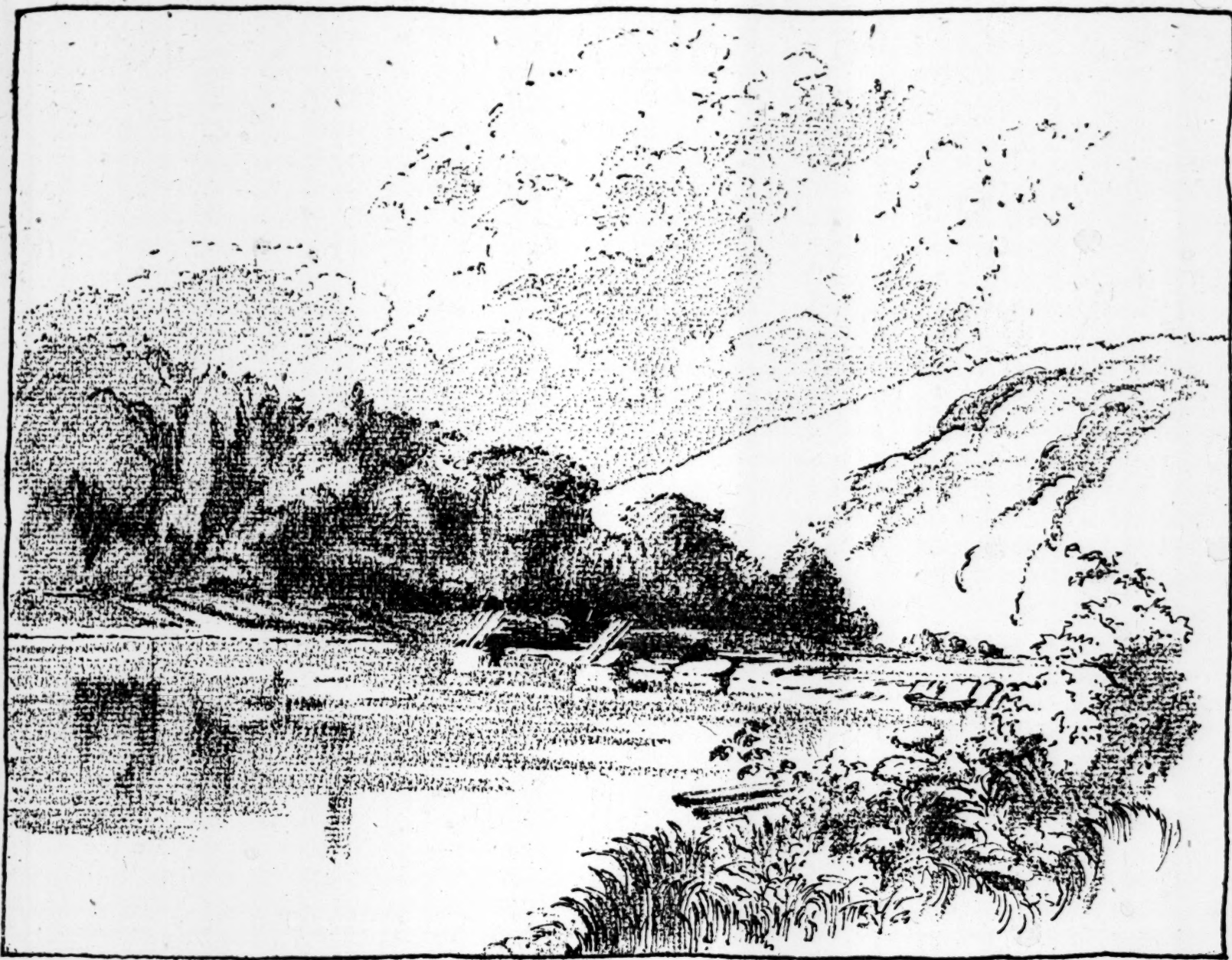
It was pretty late in the autumn of the year, when the declining sun, struggling through the mist which had obscured it all day, looked brightly down upon a little Wiltshire village, within an easy journey of the fair old town of Salisbury.

Like a sudden flash of memory . . . it shed a glory upon the scene, in which its departed youth and freshness seemed to live again. The wet grass sparkled in the light; the scanty patches of verdure in the hedges—where a few green twigs yet stood together bravely, resisting to the last the tyranny of nipping winds and early frosts—looked heart and brightened up; the stream which had been dull and sullen all day long, broke out into a cheerful smile; the birds began to chirp and twitter on the naked boughs, as though the hopeful creatures half believed that winter had gone by, and spring had come already. The vane on the tapering spire of the old church glistened from its lofty station in sympathy with the general gladness; and from the ivy-shaded windows such gleams of light shone back upon the glowing sky, that it seemed as if the quiet building were the hoarding-place of twenty summers, and all their ruddiness and warmth were stored within.

Even those tokens of the season which emphatically whispered of the coming winter, graced the landscape, and for the moment, tinged its livelier features with no oppressive air. The fallen leaves with which the ground was strewn, gave forth a pleasant fragrance, and subduing all harsh sounds of distant feet and wheels, created a repose in gentle unison with the light scattering of seed hither and thither by the distant husbandman, and with the noiseless passage of the plow as it turned up the rich, brown earth, and wrought a graceful pattern in the stubbled fields. On the motionless branches of some trees, autumn berries hung like clusters of coral beads, as in those fabled orchards where the fruits were jewels; others, stripped of all their furniture, stood each with the center of its little heap of bright red leaves . . . about the stems of some were piled, in ruddy mounds, the apples they had borne that year; while others (hardy evergreens this class) showed somewhat stern and gloomy in their vigor. . . . Still athwart their darker boughs, the sunbeams struck out paths of deeper gold; and the red light, mantling in among their swarthy branches, used them as foils to set its brightness off.—Dickens, in "Martin Chuzzlewit."

The Kingly Man

No stars shine brighter than the kingly man,
Who nobly earns whatever crown he wears.
—Julia C. R. Dorr.



On Tionesta Creek, Pennsylvania

Then Tionesta Creek Is Lovely

The multitude of creeks and little rivers that under the lesser hills lace the terrain of northwestern Pennsylvania have few among them lovelier than Tionesta Creek, and hardly another of so involved a course. In the first thirty or so of its odd fifty miles of length, it makes almost a complete roughly elliptical turn on itself. At the point where it completes the great turn, it picks up a tributary whose headwaters rise within four or five miles of its own among the hills of Warren County. At the middle of the great bend there flows into it the east branch, rising in McKean County. In the latter part of its course it flows through Forest County, and here, under low hills with wooded foreshores it is sometimes notably attractive, with a semi-pastoral loveliness. The last ten miles of its course before joining the Allegheny River are of a rapidly changing scenic variety owing to its extremely tortuous course. Tionesta, the county seat of Warren County, is at its junction with the Allegheny.

When further banks, beyond a dismantled dam, are shadow-cool against the sun, and summer clouds ride high, and under the dark of cloud, brilliant in the pouring light, a forest-clothed hill in all the richness of summer greenery closes the view at one of its sudden bends, then Tionesta Creek is lovely. Indian in origin, as are so many place names throughout Pennsylvania, its name suggests the aboriginal romance of the country through which it flows. Along the Tionesta, in former times a famous camping and hunting ground of the tribes, even yet in cornfield or garden patch, the exploring plow or preparatory spade may turn up arrowhead or obsidian or flint, stone axe, or scraping tool, relic of the freely active life of those who roamed, hunted or camped as and where they would, all innocent of coal, iron or steel, or the manufactures tributary to them, Pennsylvania's chief preoccupation today.

Yet for all the multiplicity of great iron and steel plants, the pitting of the earth with oil wells and the forest of derricks along the sky line in the oil districts, the honeycombing of the earth with mine workings, and the blackening of earth and air alike with the grime of industrialism, still the little rivers and creeks of Pennsylvania hold their beauty.

To help them, when 'tis bright and fair,
Then spin the wool, and when 'tis spun,
From off their distaff make it run,
Which threads for mighty bodkins weaves,
As fain were they to lace their sleeves,
For Æolus, the god of winds,
With suchlike wings endues their feet
As far outstrip the swallows fleet.
Then dons the air his mantle blue
As wonteth he in Ind to do,
And blazes it from west to east
As one bedecked for lordly feast;
Then waits serenely till the pack
Of snow-fleeced clouds return aback,
Who, willing to beguile sad earth,
In huntsman's harness issue forth,
Within their hands borne many a bow.

The which as rainbows mortals know,
Though only he who's learned the rule
Of optics, in some famous school,
Can to his fellow-men explain
How 'tis that from the sun they gain
Their glorious hues, and how 'tis they
Are born, and why they pass away,
And to what purpose they are sent
To blazon the wide firmament,
And why such wondrous form they take.
Whoso would all this learn should make
Him Aristotle's pupil, who
Better the ways of nature knew
Than any man since Tubal Cain,
Or Al-Hakim (Mahound profane),
Who wrote on optics such a book
As men most learned yet may look
Upon with profit.

—From "The Romance of the Rose"
(W. Morris and J. Clapham).

A Tropical River

The white man, leaning with both arms over the little roof of the little house in the stern of the boat, said to the steersman: "We will pass the night in Arsat's clearing. It is late." The Malay only grunted, and went on looking fixedly at the river. The white man rested his chin on his crossed arms and gazed at the wake of the boat. At the end of the straight avenue of forests cut by the intense glitter of the river, the sun appeared unclouded and dazzling, poised low over the water that shone smoothly like a band of metal. The forests, somber and dull, stood motionless and silent on each side of the broad stream. At the foot of the big towering trees, trunkless nipa palms rose from the mud of the bank in bunches of leaves enormous and heavy, that hung unstriking over the brown swirl of eddies. In the stillness of the air, every tree, every leaf, every bough, every tendril of creeper, and every petal of minute blossoms seemed to have been bewitched into an immobility perfect and final. Nothing moved on the river but the eight paddles that rose flashing regularly, dipped to the steersman with a single splash; while the steersman swept right and left with a periodic and sudden flourish of his

smooth water and lost itself, before it could reach the other shore, in the breathless silence.

The steersman dug his paddle into the stream, and held hard with stiffened arms, his body thrown forward. The water gurgled aloud; and suddenly the long straight reach seemed to pivot on its center, the forests swung in a semicircle, and the slanting beams of sunset touched the broadside of the canoe with a fiery glow, throwing the slender and distorted shadows of its crew upon the streaked glitter of the river. The white man turned to look ahead, and the carved dragon-head of its prow was pointing now at a gap in the fringing bushes of the bank. It glided through, brushing the overhanging twigs, and disappeared from the river like some slim and amphibious creature leaving the water for its lair in the forests.

The narrow creek was like a ditch: tortuous, fabulously deep; filled with gloom under the thin strip of pure and shining blue of the heaven. Immense trees soared up, invisible behind the festooned draperies of creepers. Here and there, near the glistening blackness of the water, a twisted root of some tall tree showed among the tracery of small ferns, black and dull, writhing and motionless, like an arrested snake. The short words of the paddlers reverberated loudly between the thick and somber walls of vegetation. Darkness oozed out from between the trees, between the tangled maze of the creepers, from behind the great fantastic and unstirring leaves; the darkness, mysterious and impenetrable; the darkness of impenetrable forests.

The men poled in the shallow water. The creek broadened, opening out into a wide sweep of a stagnant lagoon. The forest receded from the marshy bank, leaving a level strip of bright green, reedy grass to frame the reflected blueness of the sky. A fleecy pink cloud drifted high above, trailing the delicate coloring of its image under the floating leaves and the silvery blossoms of the lotus. A little house, perched on high piles, appeared black in the distance. Near it, two small nibong palms, that seemed to have come out of the forests in the background, leaned slightly over the ragged roof, with suggestion of tenderness and care in the droop of their leafy and soaring heads.

The steersman, pointing with his paddle, said: "Arsat is there. I can see his canoe fast between the piles."—Joseph Conrad, in "The Lagoon."

The Psalms

Though David's crown is only rust,
Yet the stately step of his royal
Psalms
Is as fresh as May in the fragrant
dust,
And as grand as the wind in the palms.
—Benjamin F. Taylor.

the middle: in "Persuasion" the conversation of a pair walking along one of them is overheard by an anxious listener on the outside. The parsonage, since pulled down, stood in a shallow valley, surrounded by sloping meadows well sprinkled with elm trees, at the end of a small village of cottages, each well provided with a garden, scattered about prettily on either side of the road." On the south side was an old-fashioned garden, and along the garden ran a terrace of turf which Mr. Austen-Leigh says may have been in his aunt's thoughts when she described Catherine Morland's childish delight in rolling down the green slope at the back of the house. Not far off was a manor-house of the time of Henry VIII, which, however, does not seem to have turned Jane's thoughts to the romantic past.

"In and around Steventon, and in the little town of Basingstoke, which probably is the original of Meryton, Jane would see the classes of people and the life which a village and a little country town in England presents. She would see the large landed proprietor and member of Parliament, like Sir Thomas Bertram; the small proprietor, like Mr. Bennett and Mr. Woodhouse, and the clergyman, with their wives and daughters, occasionally the military or naval officer of good family, the old lady not of good family, or retired tradesman, living in the little town, the village apothecary, the independent yeoman, like Robert Martin, common in those days though now almost extinct. These are the materials of her novels. If the range of her characters was limited, she would have good opportunities of studying them, for English life, which has now become migratory and restless, in days before railways was quiet and stationary. In one of her letters, Jane says to a neophyte in novel-making, 'You are now collecting your people delightfully, getting them exactly into such a spot as is the delight of my life. Three or four families in a country village is the very thing to work on; and I hope you will write a great deal more and make very full use of them when they are so favorably arranged.' The Austen family were not rich, but they were sufficiently well off to go into the society of the neighborhood and keep a carriage."

Silver

Slowly, silently, now the moon
Walks the night in her silver shoon;
This way, and that, she peers and sees
Silver fruit upon silver trees;
One by one the casements catch
Her beams beneath the silvery thatch;
Couched in his kennel, like a log,
With paws of silver sleeps the dog;
From their shadowy cote the white
breasts peep
Of doves in a silver-feathered sleep;
A harvest mouse goes scampering by,
With silver claws and a silver eye;
And moveless fish in the water gleam,
By silver reeds in a silver stream.
—Walter de la Mare.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1919

EDITORIALS

Delaware's Success in Americanization

IN THESE days of widespread but somewhat incoherent effort to bring the immigrant classes of the United States into proper relationship with all other classes of people in the country, no little assistance is afforded by a course of community action so well planned and so successfully carried to achievement as that set forth in a bulletin just issued by an organization calling itself the Service Citizens of Delaware, from its headquarters in the Public Library Building, in Wilmington, of that State. The story is one of Americanization work, pursued under the conditions familiar to almost everybody who has considered that subject with reference to an American city. It covers the first half of the current year, and merits special attention not only for the concise thoroughness with which the situation is described and the methods and results recorded, but also for the sanity and intelligence that appears to have governed the whole procedure.

Officially, the work was originally a part of the State's war program, but from the outset it was directed toward the time of peace. The Service Citizens took it over because it was discovered that no official agency in Delaware had the authority or financial resources to establish vital contacts and neighborly relationships with the non-English-speaking people of the community. Expert advice was sought in the formulation of a program, and individual citizens were rallied to the support of state measures and policies for which the State lacked sufficient appropriation. The entire plan was conceived and undertaken on a long-time basis, and has had the effect of committing the State of Delaware to a definite course of procedure, heretofore lacking, for the assimilation and education of the adult aliens.

Under the program, the chief activities outlined for immediate attention included the taking of a census of alien workmen in the industries, with data about the families of each man; formulation and proposal to employers of an industrial Americanization policy, aside from cooperation with the schools; a training course for teachers; a six months' trial of night school under a special trained supervisor; formation of racial committees to act with the natives and the Americanization executive to develop advice and initiative among the aliens; and state legislation providing funds for alien education. All these activities proved of value. They effectively took care of the immediate problem, they secured information for future use, and they determined the school policy with respect to aliens which is now to be continued by the State.

Difficulties encountered in the work, as set forth in this bulletin, are likely to provide welcome illumination to many in other localities where, perhaps, the way of Americanization workers has seemed dark. One obstacle to initial progress, not everywhere fully appreciated, is the completeness with which, in many instances, present conditions effect a separation between non-English-speaking alien groups and all other Americans. The only medium for exchange of ideas is through an interpreter. The members of his own racial group look to him as a leader. In every situation that forces them to act outside their group, they go to him for aid and information. To him, also, go politicians, officials, social workers, from among the Americans. As the bulletin says, "He is the gate in the great wall of strangeness and silence that separates the American community from the immigrant." Yet when Americanization workers seek his aid, they are asking him to assist them in breaking down that wall. If he accedes, he must sacrifice much of whatever of power and leadership his peculiar position has given him. Not every alien leader is ready to make such a sacrifice, and thus it becomes clear that the discovery of proper group leaders, to act as interpreters, is a prime requisite for effective American acquaintance with non-English-speaking alien groups.

Another bit of light is afforded by the Delaware attitude toward the question of citizenship. In sections where counsel has been less circumspect, there has been some tendency to require aliens to take out citizenship papers as a first step in Americanization, thus forcing them toward the voting stage before they have any adequate conception of the American system or purpose. Delaware has avoided that sort of blunder, and has prevented the employers in her industries from falling into such an error. Delaware has seen from the outset that "the pseudo-citizen who professes a devotion he has never been made to feel toward his adopted country, because his employer has faced him with the alternative of discharge, will become a very real menace to American institutions if this over-zealous propaganda continues." Delaware has also seen that the immigrant often is prevented from applying for papers merely through dread of venturing on strange ground. The workers, therefore, have given wise assistance, and have made the receipt of papers by various bodies of immigrants a community affair, celebrating the occasion with addresses and songs in such fashion that the new citizens have felt a sense of welcome and have been made aware of new ties and responsibilities.

The Delaware workers have done the obvious things that Americanization requires. But they have also made clear that, while public money is necessary, there are aspects and experiments with relation to the work which make private funds desirable. And they have established the fact that the real story of Americanization cannot be written until, somehow, all American people have a vital contact with the life of the community.

Egypt's Great Drainage Scheme

ALTHOUGH, from time immemorial, one of the great concerns of the Egyptian has been ever to extend farther afield the kindly waters of the Nile, which, year by year, come down out of the unknown and spread themselves

over his parched lands, he has troubled himself little, if at all, over the question of drainage. With water everywhere so much in demand, the desirability of getting rid of water where there was quite evidently too much of it never seems to have occurred to him. And so, until thirty years ago, the vast tracts of water-logged land, the great shallow lakes and swamps which go to form so much of the delta of the Nile received no thought from a people who, for centuries, had, in one way or another, been devoting themselves to reclaiming land.

Three decades ago, however, when the British occupation of Egypt had come to be regarded, in London at any rate, as an established fact, the British authorities in the country, already hard at work on a project for damming the Nile at Assouan, began to consider the possibility of draining portions of the delta. This problem is, of course, a tremendous one. The delta of the Nile, which may be said to have its apex at Cairo, about a hundred miles from the coast, falls away to the sea in form like a great fan. Cairo itself is some sixty feet above sea level, but this altitude is quickly lost as the river flows north, and the great northern lands are practically level. The drainage of a certain part of this great area can undoubtedly be effected by means of simple gravitation drains to the sea. Some parts of the southern delta lie so high that they have a natural drainage, through the subsoil, down to land having a level of, say, some ten feet above sea level. But there can be little doubt that all lands lying below that level will have to be dealt with by means of pumps, if the adequate drainage necessary to free the subsoil, namely, about five feet, is to be secured.

Several schemes have been projected for certain portions of the delta, and one, the Lake Aboukir drainage scheme, by which some 30,000 acres are reclaimed, or partially reclaimed, has been in operation for a considerable time. A great project, however, which is now under the consideration of the Egyptian Government, proposes to deal with the matter on a very large scale, and to put in motion, at once, a scheme which would result in the reclamation or improvement of about 100,000 acres. It is estimated that, if the full benefit of the improved system of drainage to be provided is made use of by the cotton growers, to whom the reclaimed land will be rented, the yield of cotton alone in this territory should, in three years, increase by some 70,000 cantars annually. This would represent a return of some £1,000,000 per annum, and, as the total cost of the project is estimated at about £200,000, the financial soundness of the plan is unquestionable.

The Aboukir scheme is, of course, only a first step in a great work which will no doubt be carried on for years. It is, for instance, proposed, in the near future, to drain and reclaim the whole of Lake Mareotis, the most westerly of the coast lakes, thus reclaiming some 70,000 acres, and improving vast tracts to the southeast by lowering the present drain level, which is little more than eight feet, to some nineteen feet.

Mexican Trade With the United States

CONDITIONS appear to be promising for a steadily increasing volume of trade between Mexico and the United States, and no doubt with other countries as well. An institution which seems certain to prove to be a highly important connecting link between the nations, commercially, and to an important degree politically also, is the American Chamber of Commerce, which is now completing its first year of existence and proved usefulness. Already there are evidences going to show that, although business relations have recently been the occasion of differences between Mexico and other nations, business interests and business agencies are leading to better acquaintance, better understanding, and increased respect between them. An example of the sort of cooperative effort that produces such effects is to be found in the obtaining of important concessions concerning railroad freight rates by the American Chamber of Commerce acting together with similar organizations of other countries and the Mexican chamber in making representations to the government.

In such ways also as the furnishing of information and advice about Mexico and the United States to its members in both countries, and the selection of representatives for firms and corporations, an organization of this kind can be made of very practical assistance to those interested in the present traffic or in that which may be developed. The membership of 218 in Mexico and 192 in the United States indicates the wide scope which the institution may reasonably be expected to attain within a few years. Included in the organization are American manufacturers of and dealers in steel and iron, locomotive engines, cars, railway supplies, machinery of all kinds, oils, shoes, hardware, lumber, furniture, candy, sugar, dry goods, and millinery. One of the activities of the chamber which will no doubt be found increasingly valuable in supplying data upon industrial and commercial conditions and in promoting a closer acquaintance among the merchants, manufacturers, and producers is a monthly journal, while a new addition to the chamber's publications is to be a comprehensive buyers' and sellers' guide of Mexico.

It will no doubt be surprising to many, who may have an impression that the business relations of the two nations are not sufficiently cordial or developed to have led to a large volume of trade, that 90 per cent of the total import and export business of Mexico is now carried on with the United States. This large percentage at the present time is, however, in part due to the effects of the war. As to the amount of this business, and the possibilities for the future, as the Mexican nation recovers from certain effects of the revolution and enjoys increased prosperity under improved political, educational, and industrial conditions, a few simple facts recently gleaned in Mexico City are illuminating. The trade returns for the period ended last July are said to show a considerable gain over those earlier recorded. It is also encouraging to learn that the Mexican crops for the current year, according to reports soon to be officially published, exceed those of 1918 by from 20 to 25 per cent. The growth of

commerce during the last few years has been quite marked. Given in the value of United States currency, in 1910, the northern republic imported from Mexico goods valued at about \$58,000,000, and sent into Mexican territory wares worth approximately the same amount. In 1916, or after the revolution was practically over, the American imports from Mexico had reached \$97,000,000, although the exports amounted only to \$47,000,000. In 1917, however, while the American imports advanced to \$112,000,000, the exports rose to \$79,000,000, and in 1918 the United States' imports mounted to \$140,000,000, and its exports jumped to \$170,000,000, or more than double the amount of the year before.

With at least a considerable number of the Mexican banks reopening at the beginning of next year, conditions for mining and oil production more satisfactorily regulated, political and diplomatic relations on something like the usual footing, and Mexican affairs generally improving, the opportunity for the nations to do business with the southern republic seems to be more attractive than for many years past.

More Soldiers Want Work

IT is evidently true that demobilization in the United States has taken place, up to the present advanced stage, with little economic disturbance and comparatively little unemployment. Many employers have taken young men back partly, no doubt, for reasons of patriotism and friendliness, but there has probably been at the same time some degree of appreciation of the fact that the young fellows were likely to be more valuable for their recent experience. There have naturally been many vocational readjustments, because, for one thing, in the short time that has elapsed since they enlisted, or were drafted, many who then held positions as boys have become men, and have sought and found work on a corresponding basis. In thousands of cases, unquestionably, the break in the continuity of employment has been beneficial to the individual, because, aside from the important element of development experienced in the interval, there has come an impetus, if not a necessity, to change the line of work followed. Granting that many men who have accepted work which was obviously open to them have not yet found what they really want, it is altogether reasonable to believe that a larger number have obtained positions better than those they left to go into the service of their country. Some, as might be expected, have not accepted the first opportunity, but are "looking for something better." Most of those who have taken this course need occasion little if any concern, however, for presumably they are, economically, in a position which enables them to spend a little time in looking for places to their liking, or that offer superior advantages.

But there are still men being discharged, and, it seems, among the last are some of the best, from the point of view of their future employers or business associates. During the last days of this month, for instance, 90,000 officers and men are being released from service in the army. According to a recent statement by an army officer, these men are among the best workers that have been in the United States service during the war. They have been held for the convenience of the government, and most of them have been occupied practically day and night in helping their more fortunate comrades to be discharged and to get back into civilian pursuits. Their work has been both constant and taxing, and they are now going home without any bands playing or any celebrations of welcome, so far, at least, as the public is concerned. Being among the last to leave the demobilization camps, they will quietly slip away and, most of them, proceed to look for something to do in civil life.

The officer referred to, who probably knows these soldiers as well as any man knows them, expresses the belief, which no doubt is well founded, that many of them deserve the utmost consideration on the part of employers who need good men. "To a large extent," he says, "they have been the most competent men for business purposes that we have had, otherwise they would not have been retained to shoulder the tremendous burden of demobilization, which required system and a well-ordered plan." The officer, there is every reason to believe, speaks that whereof he knows, and it is to be hoped that his words in behalf of his comrades will bear good fruit.

Chesterfield House

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE has been sold. At the news, those who know London, and hold in high regard all that appertains to it, at once prick up their ears. For Chesterfield House, like many other noble houses, does indeed, in a very special sense, appertain to London. It is not that the change of owners is likely to make much difference to the old house in South Audley Street. The great gate, set in the high wall of the courtyard is likely to continue, as for many years past, to stare blankly down the short length of Stanhope Street toward the green trees of the park; and, as far as the passer-by is concerned, the wall and the gate are Chesterfield House. To be sure, if he will take the trouble to walk to the Park Lane end of Stanhope Street, and turn him round, he will be able to see the upper windows and, yes, part at least of the famous "Canonical" pillars in the screen facing the courtyard. But, for the rest, the high wall and the great gate, with just a suggestion of a dignified presence behind them, are what go to form the landmark with which Londoners are so familiar and which they call Chesterfield House.

Of course, to your true Londoner, even if he has never passed through the great gate into the courtyard beyond, and thence into the house, which even the famous Lord Chesterfield was constrained in simple honesty to describe as "rather fine," Chesterfield House means much more than a mere landmark. For, in common with a great many other people, he has heard the story of Lord Chesterfield's shameful treatment of Dr. Johnson in that very house, and indeed has in all probability—or should not one say in all inevitability?—seen

the picture of the much-enduring man waiting, not too patiently, "in the anteroom of Lord Chesterfield." There he sits, much as he wrote and worked, foursquare to the lightness and frivolity of his age.

It makes no difference to the Londoner, any more than to any one else, that the incident never really happened, and that Johnson himself declared to so faithful a recorder as Boswell, over 150 years ago, that there was not "the least foundation for it." Chesterfield House itself will have none of such denials, but boldly displays the famous picture in one of its rooms. Then the Londoner could no doubt tell you that it was in Chesterfield House that this same noble Lord who treated Dr. Samuel so shockingly wrote the "Letters to his Son." But for the rest, again, Chesterfield House would be the great gates and the high wall facing down Stanhope Street.

And why is it safe to say, as has been said, that they will in all probability continue to do this; that owners may come and owners may go, but that the wall and the gates will continue, at any rate for a "limited eternity," to look down Stanhope Street? Why? Because the courtyard which lies behind those great gates and that high wall is, in its way, one of the most delightful places in all London. There is nothing beautiful about it, a square stretch of gravel, dotted over, here and there, with green tubs, filled with little, low-set shrubs; a seat or two, and an old-world porter's box by the gate, and that is all. Nevertheless, it is a wonderful place at all times, and most wonderful of all, perhaps, on an early summer morning, when "nobody's sparrows" in little groups cheep and scold amidst the gravel, and the roar of London seems to come only as a deep, muffled undertone over the high wall.

Notes and Comments

BELGIAN horticulture has taken the opportunity of an exhibition in Brussels to show how rapidly this particular branch of national enterprise is recovering from the war. Both the flower and fruit sections were well filled. Exhibitors came from all parts of the country. The apples were a goodly sight, both in size and in coloring, and Belgian horticulturists are to be congratulated.

TO THE growing list of historic old houses that are being preserved and restored in the United States has been added the mansion in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where Captain John Paul Jones lived while he was supervising the building of the U. S. S. Ranger, which he afterward commanded. Captain Jones boarded, and the house in which he found lodgings was already forty years old, for it had been built in 1730 by an old-time merchant, Captain Gregory Purcell, and remains today a fine type of Colonial architecture. Naturally it became known as the "Paul Jones house"; and naturally, too, the time came when it was threatened with destruction, to make way for a twentieth-century office building. Such an emergency nowadays, in the United States, is likely to bring into existence a local historical society, and such a result came in Portsmouth; the historical society was organized, and the mansion, which will be refurnished with Colonial furniture, becomes the home of the new organization. The account makes no mention of "Americanization," but the preservation of historic houses in American cities is a permanent help in that much-heard-of movement.

"Two conditions bring about revolutions in empires: when events are too big and men too small, or when events are commonplace and men beyond the usual moral stature. In the first case everything is ruined, in the second everything is saved." In September, 1819, one hundred years ago, the "Journal des Débats" published these remarks of Chateaubriand's. In that year, as the author of "Les Natchez" remarked, the French flag was floating on the wall of the Kremlin, and Caucasian peoples were camping in the court of the Louvre. Armies advanced and retired like the ebb and flow of the sea. In September, 1819, elections had just taken place. In 1919 elections are on the way, and other conditions, world conditions, are not unsimilar.

AN AMUSING idea, not without its element of plausibility, is put forward by a writer who sees the times moving toward a period when the blue shirt associated with the so-called workingman will be the typical garment of professors, teachers, clerks, authors, and others; and the white shirt and starched collar will distinguish the workingman. "Perhaps it will then be said, upon the political stump and elsewhere," continues the writer, that "the honest college professor in his blue shirt and overalls, with his dinner pail over his arm, or 'the Governor with bright blue patches upon the faded blue elbows of his proclaiming garment' ought to have a 'living salary' and be encouraged to aspire to the possession of a white shirt and collar for Sunday. The writer, one imagines, foresees himself in a blue shirt. And yet under the economic perplexities which now beset us, one may help by thinking and working in the conviction that a large proportion of mankind is honestly seeking the "square deal" for everybody.

PLANNING a memorial church to be built entirely of concrete, an American architect introduces a novel mode of construction and claims to have found "what architects for centuries have failed to produce—an entirely new and pure style of architecture. Pure, because it conforms to all the essential ideas of architecture; new, because only modern reinforced concrete has made it possible." The structure takes advantage of the plasticity of reinforced concrete, and the building, which would be practically monolithic when finished, would have its external and internal forms identical to a degree new to architecture; its vaults would spring direct from the floor level, and there would be no separating distinction between walls and roof. In fact, one might say that the building would be "all roof, and have no structural walls whatever." Architectural opinion may fail of unanimous approval; yet it must be admitted that the plan seems to adapt itself logically to the medium in which it is to be worked out, which is an important point in its favor.